MCQ SERIES

E-BOOK

MLII 101

Information Sources, Systems and Services

SAKET SHARMA

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/NCERT/DSSSB/UPPSC/MPPSC LIBRARY
ASSPIRANTS

Q1. What was the key emphasis of the Weinberg Report regarding Information Analysis Centers (IACs)?
a. To function as traditional libraries.
b. To provide a mere pile of relevant documents.
c. To act as technical institutes contributing to science and technology.
d. To replace scientists and engineers.

Answer: c. To act as technical institutes contributing to science and technology.
Explanation: The Weinberg Report emphasized that IACs are not mere libraries but technical institutes that actively contribute to science and technology by creating new information through data analysis and involving knowledgeable scientific interpreters.

Q2. According to the COSATI definition, which of the following is **not** a function of an Information Analysis Centre?
a. Storing and retrieving information.
b. Acquiring and evaluating information.
c. Synthesizing and repackaging information.
d. Developing entertainment materials.

Answer: d. Developing entertainment materials.
Explanation: The COSATI definition describes IACs as organizations focused on handling specialized scientific and technical information through activities like analysis, evaluation, and synthesis, not for entertainment purposes.

Q3. What is a key characteristic of the staff working in an effective Information Analysis Centre (IAC)?
a. They should only focus on administrative tasks.
b. They should be working scientists and engineers.
c. They should be trained librarians only.
d. They should avoid engaging with scientific advancements.

Answer: b. They should be working scientists and engineers.
Explanation: According to the Weinberg Report, effective IACs are operated by competent scientists and engineers who see the center as an opportunity to deepen their engagement with science and technology.

Q4. Which of the following best describes the primary output of an Information Analysis Centre (IAC)?
a. Unfiltered raw data.
b. Simple document collections.
c. New, evaluated information such as critical reviews or data compilations.
d. Generalized summaries for entertainment purposes.

Answer: c. New, evaluated information such as critical reviews or data compilations.
Explanation: IACs produce new, evaluated information in forms like critical reviews, state-of-the-art monographs, and data compilations, tailored to assist a broader community of users.

Q5. What is the primary purpose of an Information Analysis Centre (IAC) as outlined by COSATI?
a. To archive outdated information.
b. To provide unverified responses to queries.
c. To present authoritative, timely, and useful information to users.
d. To cater only to the needs of parent institutions.

Answer: c. To present authoritative, timely, and useful information to users.
Explanation: The COSATI definition emphasizes that IACs aim to organize and present information in a manner that is authoritative, timely, and useful to a broad society of users, going beyond the parent institution's staff.

Q6. What is the primary purpose of a Data Centre in contemporary society?
a. To archive historical documents.
b. To handle and provide quantitative numerical data for effective utilization.
c. To develop new scientific theories.
d. To replace surveys and observations.

Answer: b. To manage and provide quantitative numerical data for effective

utilization.
Explanation: Data Centers are organizations that collect, organize, and disseminate numerical data to facilitate planning, development, and decision-making in various areas of human progress.

Q7. According to UNESCO, what is the main function of a Data Centre?
a. To provide entertainment services.
b. To analyze qualitative data exclusively.
c. To collect, organize, and disseminate quantitative numerical data.
d. To act as a training center for data collection.

Answer: c. To collect, organize, and disseminate quantitative numerical data.
Explanation: UNESCO defines a Data Centre as an organization that manages quantitative numerical data, primarily focusing on collecting, organizing, and disseminating it effectively.

Q8. Which of the following is **not** a category of data handled by Data Centers?
a. Scientific data.
b. Socio-economic data.
c. Industrial data.
d. Fictional literature data.

Answer: d. Fictional literature data.
Explanation: Data Centers primarily handle categories like scientific, socio-economic, industrial, and demographic data, while fictional literature is not within their scope.

Q9. What are the three major components of a Data Centre?
a. Database, data analytics, and data storage hardware.
b. Organized data collection, connection with data sources, and user interaction.
c. Data storage, archival management, and policy planning.
d. Field surveys, statistical analysis, and publication services.

Answer: b. Organized data collection, connection with data sources, and user interaction.
Explanation: A Data Centre comprises an organized data collection (database), links to data sources feeding the database, and interaction with users for addressing their queries.

Q10. At which levels can Data Centers operate?
a. Individual and community levels only.
b. Local, national, regional, and international levels.
c. Scientific and technological levels exclusively.
d. Corporate and private levels only.

Answer: b. Local, national, regional, and international levels.
Explanation: Data Centers vary in size and scope and can function at local, national, regional, and international levels to cater to diverse data needs.

Q11. What is the key distinction between Data Centers and Information Centres?
a. Data Centers handle fictional data, while Information Centers do not.
b. Data Centers focus on numerical data, whereas Information Centers may not critically evaluate data.
c. Data Centers are smaller in size than Information Centers.
d. Information Centers exclusively manage socio-economic data.

Answer: b. Data Centers focus on numerical data, whereas Information Centers may not critically evaluate data.
Explanation: Data Centers primarily deal with numerical data and may provide measurement services, while Information Centers encompass a broader scope and may not focus exclusively on numerical data.

Q12. What is the primary function of a Referral Centre?
a. To act as a library for storing documents.
b. To provide direct solutions to technical problems.
c. To serve as an intermediary directing queries to appropriate organizations or experts.

d. To conduct field research in scientific disciplines.

Answer: c. To serve as an intermediary directing queries to appropriate organizations or experts.
Explanation: Referral Centers are designed to guide users to suitable organizations or individuals with expertise in specific fields rather than directly providing solutions or data themselves.

Q13. Which of the following is a basic operation of a Referral Centre?
a. Supplying documents directly to users.
b. Compiling and publishing directories of information resources.
c. Conducting experimental research.
d. Archiving historical documents.

Answer: b. Compiling and publishing directories of information resources.
Explanation: Referral Centers create and publish directories of scientific and technical information resources to facilitate easy access to experts and organizations in various fields.

Q14. How does a Clearing House differ from a Referral Centre?
a. A Clearing House provides data or documents directly, whereas a Referral Centre does not.
b. A Clearing House handles only conventional libraries, whereas a Referral Centre handles experts.
c. A Clearing House is focused solely on education, while a Referral Centre serves multiple disciplines.
d. A Clearing House focuses on theoretical research, while a Referral Centre provides statistical data.

Answer: a. A Clearing House provides data or documents directly, whereas a Referral Centre does not.
Explanation: A Clearing House acts as a central agency for collecting, classifying, and distributing information, often including documents, while Referral Centers mainly direct users to relevant resources or experts.

Q15. Which of the following is an example of a Referral Centre?
a. Educational Research Information Centre (ERIC).
b. National Archives of India.
c. Public Lending Library.
d. Online Encyclopedia.

Answer: a. Educational Research Information Centre (ERIC).
Explanation: ERIC functions as a resource center that provides referral services, connecting users to relevant educational research information and resources.

Q16. What role does the Defense Documentation Centre in the USA serve in addition to being a depository of documents?
a. It conducts military training programs.
b. It identifies experts in various fields as a referral center.
c. It creates policies for the Department of Defense.
d. It serves as a publishing house for defense literature.

Answer: b. It identifies experts in various fields as a referral center.
Explanation: The Defense Documentation Centre acts as a referral centre by identifying experts while also serving as a depository for Department of Defence reports and documents.

Q17. What unique function did the British Library Lending Division (BLLD) serve for many years?
a. It focused on digitizing rare manuscripts.
b. It acted as a Referral Centre.
c. It specialized in lending journals only.
d. It served as an exclusive library for government officials.

Answer: b. It acted as a Referral Centre.
Explanation: The British Library Lending Division (BLLD) in the UK functioned as a

Referral Centre by guiding users to appropriate resources and experts in their fields of inquiry.

Q18. What is the primary role of an Information Broker?
a. To maintain a repository of historical documents.
b. To provide answers to client queries for profit using various sources.
c. To lend books and materials from libraries.
d. To create educational resources for free public use.

Answer: b. To provide answers to client queries for profit using various sources.
Explanation: Information Brokers are professionals or firms that, for profit, answer client questions by leveraging a wide range of sources, including libraries.

Q19. What is the purpose of intelligent agents or 'knowbots' in the information industry?
a. To replace human librarians in managing libraries.
b. To automate the cataloging of books.
c. To act on behalf of users to find and deliver relevant information.
d. To create educational content for online courses.

Answer: c. To act on behalf of users to find and deliver relevant information.
Explanation: Intelligent agents, such as bots or knowbots, process user queries and act autonomously to locate, retrieve, and deliver information or products that meet specified requirements.

Q20. What is an example of a typical use of an intelligent agent in e-commerce?
a. Scanning barcodes for inventory management.
b. Conducting customer surveys about products.
c. Using a 'shopping bot' to gather product data like price and availability.
d. Managing customer accounts in real-time.

Answer: c. Using a 'shopping bot' to gather product data like price and availability.
Explanation: Shopping bots are intelligent agents that search multiple shopping sites to provide users with comparative data on products, such as prices and availability.

Q21. What is the primary function of knowledge mediators in libraries?
a. Storing and archiving physical books.
b. Acting as a link between knowledge sources and users.
c. Developing software for managing digital libraries.
d. Providing financial aid to researchers.

Answer: b. Acting as a link between knowledge sources and users.
Explanation: Knowledge mediators assist users by providing insight into existing knowledge and facilitating access to resources that contain the required information.

Q22. When was the Research and Information System (RIS) for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries established?
a. 1976
b. 1983
c. 1984
d. 1996

Answer: c. 1984
Explanation: The Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was set up in 1984 as an autonomous body by the Government of India.

Q23. What was the primary objective behind establishing the RIS in 1984?
a. To promote technical education in developing countries.
b. To improve the capability of developing countries in economic decision-making.
c. To facilitate the exchange of cultural resources among developing nations.
d. To develop advanced scientific research facilities.

Answer: b. To improve the capability of developing countries in economic decision-making.
Explanation: The RIS was established to provide analytical support to developing countries, enhancing their ability to face emerging global economic challenges.

Q24. Which summit first introduced the concept of the Research and Information System (RIS)?
a. Colombo NAM Summit, 1976
b. New Delhi NAM Summit, 1983
c. Bandung Conference, 1955
d. Cairo Summit, 1964

Answer: a. Colombo NAM Summit, 1976
Explanation: The Economic Declaration of the NAM Summit held in Colombo in 1976 marked the inception of the concept of the Research and Information System (RIS) for developing countries.

Q25. What does NISSAT stand for?
a. National Information System for Science and Technology
b. National Informatics System for Social and Technological Advancement
c. National Innovation System for Science and Technology
d. National Information Service for Agriculture and Technology

Answer: a. National Information System for Science and Technology
Explanation: NISSAT is a system designed to support the advancement and dissemination of scientific and technological information in India.

Q26. Which information system is focused on providing environmental information in India?
a. NISSAT
b. ENVIS
c. NICNET
d. NMIS

Answer: b. ENVIS
Explanation: ENVIS stands for Environmental Information System, which provides environmental information and supports decision-making in environmental management.

Q27. What is the primary focus of BTIS?
a. Biodiversity studies
b. Biotechnology information
c. Botanical research
d. Biomedical research

Answer: b. Biotechnology information
Explanation: BTIS refers to the Biotechnology Information System, which manages and disseminates information related to biotechnology.

Q28. Which organization manages NICNET, a network of national informatics centers in India?
a. Ministry of Science and Technology
b. National Informatics Centre
c. Department of Space
d. CSIR

Answer: b. National Informatics Centre
Explanation: NICNET is managed by the National Informatics Centre to facilitate data exchange and connectivity across government departments.

Q29. Which system focuses on the management of natural resources in India?
a. NNRMS
b. NMIS
c. NRDMS
d. NISSAT

Answer: a. NNRMS
Explanation: NNRMS, or National Natural Resources Management System, focuses on managing and monitoring natural resources using advanced technologies.

Q30. What does INSDOC stand for?
a. Indian National Science Documentation Centre
b. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
c. Indian National Society for Data and

Documentation
d. Indian National Statistical Data Centre

Answer: b. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
Explanation: INSDOC provides documentation and information services in the field of science and technology.

Q31. Which organization is the documentation and information center for the Indian defense sector?
a. BARC
b. DESIDOC
c. DRDO
d. NMIS

Answer: b. DESIDOC
Explanation: DESIDOC stands for Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre, which supports the Indian defense sector with scientific and technical information.

Q32. Which institution supports research and development in iron and steel in India?
a. BHEL
b. RDCIS, SAIL
c. CSIR
d. INSDOC

Answer: b. RDCIS, SAIL
Explanation: Research and Development Centre on Iron and Steel (RDCIS) is a unit of SAIL focusing on advancements in the steel industry.

Q33. The National Medical Library (NML) provides services primarily to which sector?
a. Education
b. Industry
c. Medical
d. Defense

Answer: c. Medical
Explanation: The National Medical Library (NML) is dedicated to providing information resources to the medical community.

Q34. Which department manages remotely sensed data in India?
a. Department of Space
b. Department of Environment
c. Department of Science and Technology
d. CSIR

Answer: a. Department of Space
Explanation: The Department of Space manages remotely sensed data to support various applications, including natural resource management.

Q35. Which survey is conducted to analyze readership and retail store audits in India?
a. National Statistical Survey
b. National Readership Survey
c. Retail Data Analysis Survey
d. National Media Survey

Answer: b. National Readership Survey
Explanation: The National Readership Survey provides data on readership habits and retail store audits in India.

UNIT 2

INFORMATION CENTRES: TYPES

AND THEIR ORGANISATION

Q36. Which library established the ‘Research Information Service’ in 1946 to offer industry-focused information services?
a. Library of Congress
b. John Crerar Library
c. New York Public Library
d. British Library

Answer: b. John Crerar Library
Explanation: The John Crerar Library of Chicago

recognized the need for specialized information services and established the 'Research Information Service' in 1946.

Q37. What is the primary focus of Information Centres grouped under 'Specialised Interest'?
a. Providing general information to the public
b. Catering to specialists in specific subject areas or missions
c. Offering entertainment and recreational materials
d. Managing public relations for industries

Answer: b. Catering to specialists in specific subject areas or missions
Explanation: These centres serve specialists by focusing on subject fields, mission-oriented projects, or specific types of information.

Q38. Which of the following is an example of an Information Centre dedicated to science and technology?
a. NASSDOC, New Delhi
b. NISCAIR, New Delhi
c. DESIDOC, New Delhi
d. Agricultural Research Information Centre

Answer: b. NISCAIR, New Delhi
Explanation: NISCAIR (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources) specializes in science and technology information.

Q39. NASSDOC, New Delhi, is an example of an Information Centre focused on:
a. Science and Technology
b. Social Sciences
c. Agriculture
d. Environment

Answer: b. Social Sciences
Explanation: NASSDOC (National Social Science Documentation Centre) provides information services in the field of social sciences.

Q40. Which of the following Information Centres is mission-oriented?
a. NISCAIR
b. DESIDOC
c. NASSDOC
d. John Crerar Library

Answer: b. DESIDOC
Explanation: DESIDOC (Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre) focuses on defense-related mission-oriented projects.

Q41. The Agricultural Research Information Centre is associated with which organization?
a. CSIR
b. ICAR
c. NASSDOC
d. NISCAIR

Answer: b. ICAR
Explanation: The Agricultural Research Information Centre operates under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi.

Q42. The Environmental Information Centre in New Delhi is managed by:
a. ICAR
b. DESIDOC
c. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
d. NASSDOC

Answer: c. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
Explanation: The Environmental Information Centre is managed by FICCI to provide information related to the environment.

Q43. What type of information is managed by Industrial Information Centres?
a. Academic publications
b. Industrial processes and trade data
c. Recreational materials
d. Historical archives

Answer: b. Industrial processes and trade data
Explanation: Industrial Information Centres specialize in providing data and resources related to industries and trade.

Q44. Which type of Information Centre specializes in bibliographical information?
a. Mission-oriented Centres
b. Social Science Information Centres
c. Kinds of Information Centres
d. Agricultural Information Centres

Answer: c. Kinds of Information Centres
Explanation: Information Centres grouped under "Kinds of Information" focus on specific types of information, such as bibliographical information.

Q45. What is an example of a management information-focused centre?
a. DESIDOC
b. Environmental Information Centre
c. NASSDOC
d. Management Information System Centres

Answer: d. Management Information System Centres
Explanation: Centres focusing on management information provide resources related to organizational, operational, and business management.

Q46. Which Information Centre in Hyderabad focuses on Industrial Information?
a. NASSDOC
b. NISCAIR
c. SENDOC
d. NIC

Answer: c. SENDOC
Explanation: SENDOC (Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre) in Hyderabad specializes in industrial information for small enterprises.

Q47. What type of information is provided by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi?
a. Industrial
b. Bibliographical
c. Management
d. Geographical

Answer: c. Management
Explanation: NIC provides Management Information services, including ICT support for decision-making processes.

Q48. Which of the following Information Centres deals with Bibliographical Information?
a. NISCAIR, New Delhi
b. NASSDOC, New Delhi
c. Both a and b
d. NIC, New Delhi

Answer: c. Both a and b
Explanation: NISCAIR and NASSDOC specialize in bibliographical information services related to science, technology, and social sciences.

Q49. The Japan Information Centre of Science and Technology in Tokyo is an example of an Information Centre categorized by:
a. Subject Field
b. Ownership
c. Geographical Region
d. Mission Orientation

Answer: c. Geographical Region
Explanation: Information Centres categorized by geographical regions focus on resources specific to a particular area, such as Japan.

Q50. Which of the following is an example of a Government Information Centre?
a. UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Documentation Centre, Paris
b. National Informatics Centre, New Delhi
c. Asia Regional Information Centre (ARIC), Manila
d. European Translation Centre, Delft

Answer: b. National Informatics Centre, New Delhi
Explanation: NIC is owned, funded, and run by the Government of India.

MCQs on Ownership of Information Centres

Q51. Which Information Centre is considered Semi-Government?
a. NASSDOC
b. National Centre for Science Information, Bangalore
c. IDRC Library, Canada
d. NIC

Answer: b. National Centre for Science Information, Bangalore
Explanation: The National Centre for Science Information is semi-government as it is associated with the University Grant Commission and the Indian Institute of Science.

Q52. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Library is an example of an Information Centre owned by:
a. Government
b. Semi-Government
c. NGOs
d. Private Agencies

Answer: c. NGOs
Explanation: IDRC Library in Canada is an example of an Information Centre owned and managed by a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).

Q53. Asia Regional Information Centre (ARIC) is operated under which organization?
a. UNESCO
b. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
c. United Nations
d. European Union

Answer: b. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Explanation: ARIC is managed by the Asian Development Bank in Manila, Philippines, and provides regional information services.

Q54. Which of the following Information Centres is private?
a. NISCAIR
b. NIC
c. European Translation Centre, Delft
d. UNESCO Documentation Centre, Paris

Answer: c. European Translation Centre, Delft
Explanation: The European Translation Centre in the Netherlands is a private information centre offering translation services.

Q55. Which of the following falls under the category of Non-Governmental Organization Information Centres?
a. NIC, New Delhi
b. UNESCO Documentation Centre, Paris
c. NASSDOC, New Delhi
d. SENDOC, Hyderabad

Answer: b. UNESCO Documentation Centre, Paris
Explanation: UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Documentation Centre is managed by an international NGO.

Q56. Global/International Information Systems/Centres typically operate through:
a. Centralised input, processing, and dissemination
b. Decentralised input, processing, and dissemination
c. Decentralised input, centralised processing, and decentralised dissemination
d. Centralised input and output

Answer: c. Decentralised input, centralised processing, and decentralised dissemination
Explanation: Global/International Information Centres follow this structure to ensure broad access and efficiency.

Q57. Which of the following is a Global Information Centre?
a. NASSDOC, New Delhi
b. AGRIS/CARIS, FAO, Rome
c. PADIS, Addis Ababa
d. NICMAS, Goa

Answer: b. AGRIS/CARIS, FAO, Rome
Explanation: AGRIS/CARIS is an international information system for agricultural sciences managed by FAO.

Q58. The SAARC Documentation Centre in New Delhi is an example of a:
a. Local Information Centre
b. Sectoral Information Centre
c. Regional Information Centre (inter-country)
d. Regional Information Centre

Answer: d. Regional Information Centre
Explanation: It is a regional centre for countries in the SAARC region.

Q59. Which National Information Centre is located in Dhaka, Bangladesh?
a. BANSDOC
b. NASSDOC
c. NACESTID
d. NICMAS

Answer: a. BANSDOC
Explanation: BANSDOC stands for the Bangladesh National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre.

Q60. Which centre is an example of a Sectoral Information Centre in India?
a. NASSDOC, New Delhi
b. NICMAS, Goa
c. SAARC Documentation Centre, New Delhi
d. PADIS, Addis Ababa

Answer: b. NICMAS, Goa
Explanation: NICMAS (National Information Centre for Marine Sciences) in Goa is devoted to marine science.

MCQs on Specific Levels and Functions

Q61. The National Information Centre for Food Science and Technology is located at:
a. CFTRI, Mysore, India
b. Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu
c. UNO, Nebraska, USA
d. FAO, Rome

Answer: a. CFTRI, Mysore, India
Explanation: The Centre operates under the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysore.

Q62. Which of the following is an example of a Local Information Centre?
a. PADIS, Addis Ababa
b. Business Information Centre, Transport Corporation of India Ltd., Gurgaon
c. Infoterm, Vienna
d. NISCAIR, New Delhi

Answer: b. Business Information Centre, Transport Corporation of India Ltd., Gurgaon
Explanation: Local Information Centres are designed for specific organisational needs, such as the Business Information Centre.

Q63. The Pollution Prevention Regional Information Centre is based in:
a. Nebraska, USA
b. New Delhi, India
c. Tokyo, Japan
d. Rome, Italy

Answer: a. Nebraska, USA
Explanation: This centre is located at the Nebraska Business Development Centre (NBDC), University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Q64. The Pan African Development Information System (PADIS) is situated in:
a. Ethiopia
b. Ghana
c. Kenya
d. Nigeria

Answer: a. Ethiopia
Explanation: PADIS operates under the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Q65. Which of the following describes the function of Regional Information Centres (inter-country)?
a. Providing services to small organisations
b. Catering to mission-oriented projects
c. Meeting information needs in geographically large countries
d. Decentralising international information

Answer: c. Meeting information needs in geographically large countries
Explanation: Regional Information Centres (inter-country) are established to offer information services to various regions in large countries.

Q66. A referral service in an information centre refers a user to:
a. The library's own collection
b. External sources or organisations for required material
c. Online databases
d. Digital archives

Answer: b. External sources or organisations for required material
Explanation: Referral service connects users to external sources when the requested material is not available in the information centre.

Q67. Which of the following describes a newspaper clipping service?
a. Translating foreign articles into local languages
b. Pasting relevant newspaper articles into folders for user reference
c. Indexing online journals for quick access
d. Providing summaries of scientific papers

Answer: b. Pasting relevant newspaper articles into folders for user reference
Explanation: Newspaper clipping involves collecting and indexing relevant articles for easy access by users.

Q68. Translation services in an information centre are particularly useful for:
a. Business executives
b. Users in science and technology fields
c. Local historians
d. Fiction writers

Answer: b. Users in science and technology fields
Explanation: Scientific developments often require translating materials from foreign languages to ensure users remain updated globally.

Q69. Technical enquiry services differ from reference services because they:
a. Are limited to general questions
b. Are handled by subject specialists
c. Only involve printed books
d. Do not require staff expertise

Answer: b. Are handled by subject specialists
Explanation: Technical enquiries require specialized knowledge and expertise in the subject area.

Q70. Information scouting is primarily focused on:
a. Arranging books on shelves
b. Finding and referring users to the location of specific information
c. Conducting surveys about library usage
d. Organising conferences

Answer: b. Finding and referring users to the location of specific information
Explanation: Information scouting identifies who has what information and where it is available.

Q71. Which of the following is NOT typically part of current awareness services?
a. Circulation of accession lists
b. Distribution of journal content pages
c. Indexing newspaper clippings
d. Announcement of new arrivals

Answer: c. Indexing newspaper clippings
Explanation: While important, indexing newspaper clippings is a separate service and not part of current awareness.

Q72. Current awareness services are considered synonymous with:
a. Traditional libraries
b. Information centres
c. Digital archives
d. Academic journals

Answer: b. Information centres
Explanation: Many users associate current awareness services directly with the role of information centres.

Q73. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) is part of:
a. Referral services
b. Current awareness services
c. Translation services
d. Technical enquiry services

Answer: b. Current awareness services
Explanation: SDI is a tailored current awareness service that delivers information based on users' specific interests.

Q74. Bulletin boards in information centres are used to:
a. Translate scientific papers
b. Post announcements or updates for users
c. Store physical documents
d. Process user queries

Answer: b. Post announcements or updates for users
Explanation: Bulletin boards are a common tool for sharing updates and news with users in an information centre.

Q75. Announcements of new arrivals are a part of:
a. Current awareness services
b. Referral services
c. Translation services
d. Information scouting

Answer: a. Current awareness services
Explanation: Announcements about newly acquired materials are a standard feature of current awareness services.

Q76. The National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) was formed by the merger of:
a. INSDOC and NISCOM
b. NASSDOC and DESIDOC
c. DESIDOC and NISCAIR
d. ICSSR and DRDO

Answer: a. INSDOC and NISCOM
Explanation: NISCAIR was formed in 2002 by merging INSDOC (Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre) and NISCOM (National Institute of Science Communication).

Q77. The primary objective of the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) is to:
a. Provide services in the field of science and technology
b. Provide library and information support services in social sciences
c. Manage defense research documentation
d. Conduct scientific research in industry

Answer: b. Provide library and information support services in social sciences
Explanation: NASSDOC was established in 1969 to offer library and information services for researchers in social sciences.

Q78. DESIDOC, established in 1958 under DRDO, primarily serves:
a. Health research organizations
b. Military and defense research institutions
c. Social science researchers
d. Scientific research in universities

Answer: b. Military and defense research institutions
Explanation: DESIDOC is a central information agency for scientific and technical information serving DRDO laboratories and agencies of the Ministry of Defence.

Q79. NISCAIR, formerly known as INSDOC, provides documentation services primarily for:
a. Researchers in health sciences
b. Scientists and technologists in industry,

government, universities, and research institutes
c. Business and industrial researchers
d. Social science researchers

Answer: b. Scientists and technologists in industry, government, universities, and research institutes
Explanation: NISCAIR (formerly INSDOC) supports scientists and technologists in various sectors by providing documentation services.

Q80. The Defence Science Library (DSL) is a facility under:
a. NASSDOC
b. NISCAIR
c. DESIDOC
d. ICSSR

Answer: c. DESIDOC
Explanation: The Defence Science Library (DSL) is part of DESIDOC, which serves the scientific and technical information needs of defense-related research and development.

Q81. The Bioinformatics Centre at the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, was established in:
a. 1980
b. 1985
c. 1990
d. 1995

Answer: c. 1990
Explanation: The Bioinformatics Centre was established in January 1990 at the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, to focus on bioinformatics applications in marine sciences.

Q82. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) runs the Agricultural Research Information Centre (ARIC), which serves as the central source of information for:
a. Marine research
b. Agricultural projects and schemes financed by ICAR
c. Scientific and technical research on health
d. Environmental research

Answer: b. Agricultural projects and schemes financed by ICAR
Explanation: ARIC has been operational since 1967, managing agricultural research projects and databases.

Q83. The Agricultural Research Information Centre (ARIC) serves as the national input centre for the following agricultural databases of the FAO:
a. AGRIS and CARIS
b. SAIC and CARIS
c. AGRO and AGRIS
d. AGRIS and NISCAIR

Answer: a. AGRIS and CARIS
Explanation: ARIC is the national input centre for the AGRIS and CARIS agricultural databases of the FAO, which are among the largest agricultural information systems globally.

Q84. The Japan Information Centre of Science and Technology (JICST) is renowned for maintaining one of the most comprehensive collections in the field of:
a. Agriculture
b. Marine sciences
c. Science and technology, especially literature published in Japan
d. Environmental sciences

Answer: c. Science and technology, especially literature published in Japan
Explanation: JICST's collection is widely regarded as one of the most comprehensive in science and technology, particularly for Japanese scientific literature.

Q85. The Bangladesh National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (BANSDOC) was established in:
a. 1965
b. 1972
c. 1980
d. 1990

Answer: b. 1972
Explanation: BANSDOC was established in 1972 as an important science and technology information organisation under the Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR).

Q86. The Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (INIST) is a part of which organisation in France?
a. University of Paris
b. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
c. French Institute of Research and Technology
d. French National Institute of Health

Answer: b. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
Explanation: INIST is a major scientific and technological information facility of CNRS, providing document delivery and indexing services across various disciplines.

Q87. The Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Centre (PASTIC) serves which community in Pakistan?
a. Agricultural researchers
b. Scientific and technological researchers
c. Humanities scholars
d. Environmental researchers

Answer: b. Scientific and technological researchers
Explanation: PASTIC, under the Pakistan Science Foundation, is dedicated to the dissemination of scientific and technological information to researchers in Pakistan.

Q88. The SAARC Documentation Centre (SDC) is located in:
a. Colombo, Sri Lanka
b. New Delhi, India
c. Dhaka, Bangladesh
d. Kathmandu, Nepal

Answer: b. New Delhi, India
Explanation: SDC is a regional information centre of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), based in New Delhi, India.

Q89. The Coconut Information Centre (CIC) in Sri Lanka was established in which year?
a. 1975
b. 1979
c. 1982
d. 1985

Answer: b. 1979
Explanation: The CIC was established in 1979 with the aim to acquire, classify, and disseminate scientific and technological information related to coconuts.

Q90. VINITI, the All-Russian Scientific and Technical Information Institute, is located in:
a. St. Petersburg, Russia
b. Moscow, Russia
c. Vladivostok, Russia
d. Kazan, Russia

Answer: b. Moscow, Russia
Explanation: VINITI, established in 1952, is the leading information centre in Russia, located in Moscow, and it has been providing scientific and technical information globally.

Q91. The Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) is a part of which organisation?
a. Canadian Ministry of Technology
b. National Research Council, Canada
c. Canadian Government Research Fund
d. University of Toronto

Answer: b. National Research Council, Canada
Explanation: CISTI is one of the world's major information sources in science, technology, engineering, and medicine, and is a part of the National Research Council, Canada.

Q92. The National Science Library, which later became CISTI, was established in which year?
a. 1945
b. 1957

c. 1963
d. 1972

Answer: b. 1957
Explanation: The Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) began as the library of the National Research Council of Canada and became the National Science Library in 1957.

UNIT 3

DATA CENTRES AND REFERRAL CENTRES

Q93. The Data Services are typically offered by which types of centres?
a. Data Retrieval Centre (DRC), Data Evaluation Centre (DEC)
b. Data Evaluation Centre (DEC), Data Dissemination Centre (DDC), Data Referral Centre (DRC)
c. Data Storage Centre (DSC), Data Collection Centre (DCC)
d. Data Research Centre (DRC), Data Processing Centre (DPC)

Answer: b. Data Evaluation Centre (DEC), Data Dissemination Centre (DDC), Data Referral Centre (DRC)
Explanation: Data services are offered by Data Evaluation Centres, Data Dissemination Centres, and Data Referral Centres either exclusively or collectively.

Q94. The first pioneering work in data compilation, "International Critical Tables of Numerical Data of Physics, Chemistry and Technology," was published during which years?
a. 1900-1910
b. 1926-1933
c. 1940-1950
d. 1960-1970

Answer: b. 1926-1933
Explanation: The "International Critical Tables of Numerical Data of Physics, Chemistry and Technology" was published between 1926 and 1933 in 8 volumes, marking a significant data compilation milestone for the scientific community.

Q95. In which year was the National Standard Reference Data System (NSRDS) established in the USA?
a. 1957
b. 1963
c. 1970
d. 1980

Answer: b. 1963
Explanation: The National Standard Reference Data System (NSRDS) was established in 1963 in the USA to support data compilation and sharing activities.

Q96. Which organisation created CODATA in 1966 to coordinate data compilation and sharing activities internationally?
a. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
b. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
c. World Health Organization (WHO)
d. International Data Centre (IDC)

Answer: b. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
Explanation: CODATA (Committee on Data for Science and Technology) was created by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in 1966 to coordinate global data efforts and avoid duplication.

Q97. Where is the National Thermophysical Properties Programme located?
a. University of Madras
b. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
c. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
d. University of Allahabad

Answer: b. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
Explanation: The National Thermophysical Properties Programme is based at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and focuses on

evaluating and collecting thermophysical property data.

Q98. Which organisation established the National Thermophysical Properties Programme?
a. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
b. Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC)
c. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
d. Department of Atomic Energy

Answer: b. Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC)
Explanation: The Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) established the National Thermophysical Properties Programme.

Q99. The National Information Centre on Crystallography (NICRYS) was established in which year?
a. 1978
b. 1981
c. 1982
d. 1985

Answer: c. 1982
Explanation: NICRYS was established in 1982 at the Department of Crystallography and Biophysics, University of Madras, under the NISSAT program.

Q100. Which program initially supported the National Crystal Data Centre?
a. National Science and Technology Programme
b. National Information Systems for Science and Technology (NISSAT)
c. Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC)
d. Indian Council for Scientific Research

Answer: b. National Information Systems for Science and Technology (NISSAT)
Explanation: The National Crystal Data Centre was initially supported by the NISSAT program of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

Q101. Which institution worked on thermodynamic and transport properties under the National Thermophysical Properties Programme?
a. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
b. University of Madras
c. University of Allahabad
d. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Answer: a. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
Explanation: The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science focused on thermodynamic and transport properties as part of the National Thermophysical Properties Programme.

Q102. Where is the Institute for Ocean Management located?
a. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
b. Centre for Water Resources, Anna University, Chennai
c. National Institute of Oceanography, Mumbai
d. Geological Survey of India, Kolkata

Answer: b. Centre for Water Resources, Anna University, Chennai
Explanation: The Institute for Ocean Management is located at the Centre for Water Resources, Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, focusing on coastal and oceanic data collection.

Q103. The National Remote Sensing Agency operates under which department?
a. Department of Science and Technology
b. Department of Space
c. Ministry of Earth Sciences
d. Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Answer: b. Department of Space
Explanation: The National Remote Sensing Agency operates under the Department of Space, Bala Nagar, Hyderabad, focusing on utilizing remote sensing data.

Q104. Which of the following centres is located at IMD, Shivaji Nagar, Pune?
a. India Meteorological Department
b. National Institute of Oceanography
c. Geodata and Information Division
d. Central Drug Research Institute

Answer: a. India Meteorological Department
Explanation: The India Meteorological Department's centre at Shivaji Nagar, Pune, collects atmospheric data, including temperature, humidity, and rainfall.

Q105. The Geodata and Information Division functions under which organisation?
a. Geological Survey of India
b. National Institute of Oceanography
c. Indian Meteorological Department
d. Centre for Ocean Management

Answer: a. Geological Survey of India
Explanation: The Geodata and Information Division functions at the Marine Wing under the Geological Survey of India, located in Kolkata.

Q106. The Central Drug Research Institute, located in Lucknow, focuses on:
a. Meteorological data
b. Marine flora and fauna
c. Oceanographic research
d. Coastal management

Answer: b. Marine flora and fauna
Explanation: The Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow collects, stores, and disseminates data related to marine flora and fauna.

Q107. Where is the Regional Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography located?
a. Chennai
b. Mumbai
c. Hyderabad
d. Kolkata

Answer: b. Mumbai
Explanation: The Regional Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography is located in Mumbai.

Q108. Where is the Fishery Survey of India located?
a. Chennai
b. Kolkata
c. Mumbai
d. Hyderabad

Answer: c. Mumbai
Explanation: The Fishery Survey of India, located in Mumbai, collects and processes data on fishery resources for dissemination to various stakeholders.

Q109. Which centre in Mumbai is associated with the collection of nuclear science and technology data?
a. Fishery Survey of India
b. Nuclear Data Centre (NDC)
c. Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)
d. National Institute of Oceanography

Answer: b. Nuclear Data Centre (NDC)
Explanation: The Nuclear Data Centre (NDC) at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai, specializes in nuclear science and technology data and collaborates with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Q110. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) primarily focuses on:
a. Oceanic research
b. Statistical coordination at the union and state levels
c. Dissemination of fishery data
d. Nuclear data compilation

Answer: b. Statistical coordination at the union and state levels
Explanation: The CSO is responsible for coordinating decentralised statistical activities and liaising with both union-level agencies and State Statistical Bureaus.

Q111. The National Referral Centre, Library of Congress, was started in which year?
a. 1957
b. 1963
c. 1972
d. 1980

Answer: b. 1963
Explanation: The National Referral Centre for Science and Technology of the Library of Congress was established in 1963 to act as a clearing house for scientific and technological information.

Q112. What is the focus of the International Referral Service of UNEP?
a. Marine research
b. Environmental information
c. Statistical data
d. Fisheries

Answer: b. Environmental information
Explanation: The International Referral Service of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) provides access to various sources of environmental information.

Q113. The WIDE Initiative was launched by which organization?
a. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
b. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
c. International Labor Organization (ILO)
d. World Health Organization (WHO)

Answer: b. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Explanation: The WIDE Initiative was launched by the UNDP's Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (SU/TCDC).

Q114. In which year was the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (SU/TCDC) established?
a. 1974
b. 1977
c. 1980
d. 1985

Answer: a. 1974
Explanation: SU/TCDC was established within UNDP in 1974 by the United Nations General Assembly to enhance technical cooperation among developing countries.

Q115. What was the primary focus of the WIDE Online service initiated in 1977?
a. Collecting and sharing environmental data
b. Providing biographical and institutional information
c. Compiling oceanographic research
d. Disseminating statistical data

Answer: b. Providing biographical and institutional information
Explanation: WIDE Online focused on collecting and accessing biographical information about experts, institutions, products, services, and innovative practices in developing countries.

Q116. What is the purpose of WIDEFORUM-L?
a. To critique technical cooperation projects
b. To promote policy dialogue and knowledge networking
c. To collect oceanographic data
d. To analyze statistical trends

Answer: b. To promote policy dialogue and knowledge networking
Explanation: WIDEFORUM-L is a platform for policy dialogue and knowledge networking to strengthen the WIDE Initiative's TCDC activities.

Q117. What does GOODWIDE-L primarily focus on?
a. Statistical data dissemination
b. Compilation of innovative experiences in technical cooperation
c. Sharing oceanic research findings
d. Biographical information about experts

Answer: b. Compilation of innovative experiences in technical cooperation

Explanation: GOODWIDE-L collects and critiques innovative experiences in technical cooperation among developing countries.

Q118. In which decade was the DARE database launched?
a. 1960s
b. 1970s
c. 1980s
d. 1990s

Answer: b. 1970s
Explanation: The DARE database was launched in the 1970s, focusing on social and human sciences.

Q119. Which organization is responsible for publishing the **World Directory of Human Rights Research and Training Institutions**?
a. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
b. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
c. International Labor Organization (ILO)
d. World Health Organization (WHO)

Answer: b. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Explanation: UNESCO Publishing has released the **World Directory of Human Rights Research and Training Institutions**.

Q120. What is the most recent edition of the **World Directory of Human Rights Research and Training Institutions**?
a. Fourth edition, 1999
b. Fifth edition, 2001
c. Sixth edition, 2003
d. Seventh edition, 2004

Answer: c. Sixth edition, 2003
Explanation: The Sixth edition of the directory was published in 2003.

Q121. Which of the following databases was updated in **March 2004**?
a. Migration Research Institutes database
b. Human Rights Institutes database
c. Peace Institutes database
d. Africa South of the Sahara database

Answer: d. Africa South of the Sahara database
Explanation: The **Africa South of the Sahara database** had its last update in March 2004.

Q122. The **Peace Institutes database** was last updated in:
a. March 2004
b. July 2003
c. December 2003
d. February 2004

Answer: b. July 2003
Explanation: The **Peace Institutes database** was last updated in **July 2003**.

Q123. Which database focuses on **institutions dealing with poverty research**?
a. Migration Research Institutes database
b. Poverty Research Institutes database
c. Human Rights Institutes database
d. Africa South of the Sahara database

Answer: b. Poverty Research Institutes database
Explanation: The **Poverty Research Institutes database** compiles information on institutions involved in poverty research.

UNIT 4

Information analysis and Consolidation centers

Q124. Which event provided the first formal definition of **Information Consolidation Activities**?
a. UNESCO General Assembly, 1976
b. UNESCO Symposium on Information Analysis and Consolidation, 1978
c. Saracevic and Wood Conference, 1981

d. International Conference on Information Management, 1980

Answer: b. UNESCO Symposium on Information Analysis and Consolidation, 1978
Explanation: The UNESCO Symposium held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1978, gave the first formal definition of **Information Consolidation Activities**.

Q125. According to the UNESCO definition, **Information Consolidation Activities** aim to:
a. Store and preserve documents for archival purposes.
b. Compress and evaluate documents to provide a concise body of knowledge for a specific user group.
c. Develop new research methodologies for data analysis.
d. Organize information for general public dissemination.

Answer: b. Compress and evaluate documents to provide a concise body of knowledge for a specific user group
Explanation: The UNESCO definition highlights the responsibility of evaluating and compressing documents for specific user groups.

Q126. Who defined **Consolidated Information** as "public knowledge specifically selected, analyzed, evaluated, and possibly restructured for a defined clientele"?
a. Saracevic and Wood
b. UNESCO
c. Library of Congress
d. CODATA

Answer: a. Saracevic and Wood
Explanation: Saracevic and Wood provided a detailed definition of **Consolidated Information** in 1981.

Q127. According to Saracevic and Wood, what is the primary purpose of **Consolidated Information**?
a. To preserve rare documents for future generations.
b. To serve immediate decisions, problems, and information needs of a defined clientele.
c. To digitize all public knowledge for easier access.
d. To restructure data for publishing scientific papers.

Answer: b. To serve immediate decisions, problems, and information needs of a defined clientele
Explanation: Their definition emphasizes addressing the immediate needs of a specific audience through tailored information.

Q128. What is the most concise definition of **Consolidated Information** according to Saracevic and Wood?
a. A database of public knowledge for institutional use.
b. A set of documents meant for archival purposes.
c. Texts or messages structured from public knowledge to influence individual decisions.
d. A repository of knowledge for global dissemination.

Answer: c. Texts or messages structured from public knowledge to influence individual decisions
Explanation: Saracevic and Wood's concise definition focuses on structured texts/messages tailored to influence decisions.

Q129. Consolidation of information primarily focuses on:
a. Digitizing books and articles.
b. Providing the right information to the right person in the right form and at the right time.
c. Creating metadata for archival purposes.
d. Conducting research for library expansion.

Answer: b. Providing the right information to the right person in the right form and at the right time
Explanation: The goal of information consolidation is to deliver precise and timely knowledge tailored to individual needs.

Q130. The first step in information analysis and consolidation is:
a. Evaluation of information sources
b. Study of potential users and their information needs
c. Packaging of information
d. Dissemination of information

Answer: b. Study of potential users and their information needs
Explanation: The initial step involves understanding the users' needs and deciding on suitable information products to fulfill them.

Q131. The process of selecting **relevant information sources** involves:
a. Using only secondary sources
b. Selecting primary and secondary sources most useful for the user's needs
c. Considering only electronic sources
d. Gathering all available information indiscriminately

Answer: b. Selecting primary and secondary sources most useful for the user's needs
Explanation: The process focuses on identifying the most relevant sources, both primary and secondary, to address user-specific problems.

Q132. What is the purpose of evaluating information in the consolidation process?
a. To check the readability of the information
b. To verify its merit, validity, and reliability
c. To rewrite the information in simpler language
d. To store the information for future use

Answer: b. To verify its merit, validity, and reliability
Explanation: Evaluation ensures that the information used is credible, accurate, and trustworthy.

Q133. The process of **restructuring information** may include:
a. Synthesizing, condensing, rewriting, or simplifying information
b. Printing the original source
c. Translating information into different languages
d. Ignoring secondary sources

Answer: a. Synthesizing, condensing, rewriting, or simplifying information
Explanation: Restructuring involves modifying the analyzed information to make it more effective and user-friendly.

Q134. In the information consolidation process, **condensation** refers to:
a. Restructuring information from multiple sources
b. Deriving a short summary or extracting key statements
c. Adding interpretive views to the information
d. Analyzing the reliability of the information

Answer: b. Deriving a short summary or extracting key statements
Explanation: Condensation involves creating concise summaries or extracting key elements from the original source.

Q135. What is the main focus of **packaging information**?
a. Modifying the content of the information
b. Changing the form of presentation to increase usability
c. Creating metadata for archival purposes
d. Collecting feedback from users

Answer: b. Changing the form of presentation to increase usability
Explanation: Packaging deals with how the information is presented, making it more accessible and useful to the audience.

Q136. Diffusion or dissemination of information involves:
a. Encouraging and promoting the use of information
b. Storing information in repositories
c. Reducing information for smaller audiences
d. Preserving original information without modification

Answer: a. Encouraging and promoting the use of information
Explanation: Dissemination ensures that the information reaches the target audience effectively and encourages its application.

Q137. Feedback from users in the consolidation process is primarily aimed at:
a. Identifying new sources of information
b. Improving the product based on user responses
c. Reducing the dissemination process
d. Validating the primary sources used

Answer: b. Improving the product based on user responses
Explanation: Feedback helps refine the information product to better meet user needs.

Q138. UNESCO sponsored meetings on **Information Analysis and Consolidation** were held in which years?
a. 1970, 1975, and 1980
b. 1975, 1978, and 1983
c. 1978, 1981, and 1985
d. 1983, 1986, and 1990

Answer: b. 1975, 1978, and 1983
Explanation: UNESCO held three meetings on this topic in these specific years, discussing various aspects including definitions and functions of information consolidation.

Q139. The **UNESCO Symposium on Information Analysis and Consolidation** held in 1978 focused on:
a. Designing new databases
b. Definitions and distinctions of terms like 'Analysis' and 'Information Consolidation Unit'
c. Training programs for librarians
d. Collaboration between countries on database sharing

Answer: b. Definitions and distinctions of terms like 'Analysis' and 'Information Consolidation Unit'
Explanation: The 1978 symposium extensively discussed the functions and definitions of these terms.

Q140. Evaluation of information involves judging:
a. The appearance and layout of the source
b. The intrinsic merit, validity, and reliability of information
c. The number of pages in the document
d. The frequency of database updates

Answer: b. The intrinsic merit, validity, and reliability of information
Explanation: Evaluation ensures that the information selected for consolidation is credible and trustworthy.

Q141. Which of the following procedures is used to judge the intrinsic value of information?
a. Author's educational background
b. Reviews and state-of-the-art publications
c. Publication cost
d. Type of binding of the publication

Answer: b. Reviews and state-of-the-art publications
Explanation: Reviews and state-of-the-art publications help determine whether the selected sources are comprehensive and relevant.

Q142. Citation analysis evaluates:
a. The amount of citations received by selected sources
b. The number of words in an article
c. The visual appeal of the document
d. The cost-effectiveness of publishing

Answer: a. The amount of citations received by selected sources
Explanation: Citation analysis helps assess the influence and reliability of sources based on how often they are cited.

Q143. Which organization is specifically mentioned as concerned with testing the validity and reliability of S&T data?
a. Purdue University Center for Numerical Data Analysis and Synthesis

b. United Nations Information Centre
c. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
d. Central Statistical Organisation

Answer: a. Purdue University Center for Numerical Data Analysis and Synthesis
Explanation: This center specializes in evaluating scientific and technological data for its validity and reliability.

Q144. Procedures for data evaluation include:
a. Testing data and comparing information from different sources
b. Checking the number of downloads of a document
c. Analyzing only the visual format of the data
d. Reviewing the price of information products

Answer: a. Testing data and comparing information from different sources
Explanation: These procedures critically assess the accuracy and consistency of data across multiple sources.

Q145. The type of IAC product is determined primarily by:
a. The budget of the organization
b. The preferences of the information analyst
c. The needs and comprehension level of the target audience
d. The available technology for packaging

Answer: c. The needs and comprehension level of the target audience
Explanation: The choice of product depends on user studies and must meet the audience's comprehension level while reflecting reliable knowledge.

Q146. Which of the following is an example of **critical studies** as an IAC product?
a. Technical writing guides for machine operation
b. Statistical tables in a report
c. Comparison of different practices with merits and demerits
d. Literature reviews on a specific topic

Answer: c. Comparison of different practices with merits and demerits
Explanation: Critical studies involve comparing policies, practices, and their impacts or future implications.

Q147. Handbooks are primarily used for:
a. Alerting users about new publications
b. Summarizing facts to support conclusions
c. Compiling essential data and information on a subject
d. Critiquing innovative experiences

Answer: c. Compiling essential data and information on a subject
Explanation: Handbooks are comprehensive compilations meant to provide essential knowledge on specific topics.

Q148. An **executive summary** falls under which category of IAC products?
a. Tailoring and reduction of information material
b. Databases
c. Technical writing
d. Critical studies

Answer: a. Tailoring and reduction of information material
Explanation: Executive summaries involve concise representation of key information for decision-making purposes.

Q149. State-of-the-art reports are an example of:
a. Reviews
b. Manuals
c. Data compilations
d. Newsletters

Answer: a. Reviews
Explanation: These reports critically analyze and summarize the latest developments in a particular field.

Q150. Briefing papers are primarily designed to:
a. Provide instructions for technical operations
b. Summarize facts to support a conclusion

c. Present critical data comparisons
d. Compile statistical abstracts

Answer: b. Summarize facts to support a conclusion
Explanation: Briefing papers are concise documents summarizing key information for supporting specific conclusions or decisions.

Q151. Databases in IAC products can include:
a. Expert databases and subject knowledge databases
b. Popular articles and instruction sheets
c. Statistical abstracts and correlations
d. Case studies and impact analyses

Answer: a. Expert databases and subject knowledge databases
Explanation: Databases store structured information, such as expertise and subject knowledge, for easy retrieval.

Q152. Manuals as an IAC product are designed to:
a. Compare policies and their impacts
b. Provide step-by-step instructions for performing tasks
c. Critique innovative practices
d. Summarize state-of-the-art developments

Answer: b. Provide step-by-step instructions for performing tasks
Explanation: Manuals are instructional guides designed for practical applications like operating machines or performing technical tasks.

Q153. Which of the following is **not** typically considered an IAC product?
a. Brochures
b. Posters
c. Fictional novels
d. Newsletters

Answer: c. Fictional novels
Explanation: Fictional novels do not fall under the category of IAC products, which are designed for technical, scientific, or informative purposes.

Q154. Statistical abstracts are an example of which type of IAC product?
a. Technical writing
b. Data compilations
c. Handbooks
d. Critical reviews

Answer: b. Data compilations
Explanation: Statistical abstracts summarize key numerical data and belong to the category of data compilations.

provided:

Category	Type of Product	Description
Reviews	- Critical Reviews - State-of-the-Art Reports - Case Studies - Literature Reviews	Detailed evaluations, summaries, and analyses of existing knowledge or practices.
Reports	- Assessment Reports - Market and Technical Reports - Alerting Bulletins or Newsletters	In-depth documents on specific topics, providing analysis, updates, or evaluations.
Databases	- Expert Databases - Subject Knowledge Databases	Collections of structured information for expert use or knowledge management.
Tailoring Information	- Abstracts - Extracts/Excerpts - Executive Summaries	Condensed and targeted information for specific audiences.
Data	- Data Compilation and Tables - Statistical Abstracts	Organized presentation of numerical and critical data for

	- Correlations and Composites - Critical Data	analysis or reference.
Briefing Paper	- Summary of Facts	Concise documents presenting key facts to support conclusions or decision-making.
Technical Writing	- Guides - Manuals - Instruction Sheets - Popular Articles	Informational materials on scientific or technical topics, often for public understanding or specific procedures.
Handbooks	- Subject Handbooks	Comprehensive resources with essential data and information on specific subjects.
Manuals	- Instruction Manuals	Books providing guidance on tasks like repairing machines or operating equipment.
Critical Studies	- Comparative Studies - Impact or Future Studies	Analytical documents evaluating practices, policies, impacts, or forecasting.
Other IAC Products	- Newsletters - Translations - Directories - Brochures - Posters - News Stories	Various additional formats for communicating or disseminating
		information effectively.

Q155. According to Saracevic and Wood (1981), **repackaging of information** involves:
a. The creation of new information from existing sources
b. Physical recording, arrangement, and presentation of information
c. Tailoring the physical media and/or form of information to meet specific needs
d. The synthesis and analysis of multiple sources of information

Answer: c. Tailoring the physical media and/or form of information to meet specific needs
Explanation: Repackaging involves adjusting how information is presented, making it more accessible or relevant for a specific audience.

Q156. The goal of **repackaging information** is to:
a. Make information shorter and more concise
b. Enhance the acceptance, use, and recall of information
c. Present the information in its original format
d. Provide users with more sources to choose from

Answer: b. Enhance the acceptance, use, and recall of information
Explanation: The aim of repackaging is to ensure that the information is more easily assimilated and recalled by the target audience.

Q157. Which of the following is an **IAC product** of the **Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI)**?
a. International Journal of Solar Engineering
b. TERI Newswire – A fortnightly newsletter
c. Journal of Environmental Chemistry
d. Mycorrhiza Research Journal

Answer: b. TERI Newswire – A fortnightly newsletter
Explanation: TERI Newswire is one of the many

IAC products offered by TERI, focusing on energy and environment-related updates.

Q158. The **TERI Newswire** is a **fortnightly newsletter** that:
a. Provides updates on TERI's internal research activities
b. Focuses on global environmental and energy news
c. Focuses on energy policies and regulations only
d. Reports on scientific discoveries related to energy

Answer: b. Focuses on global environmental and energy news
Explanation: TERI Newswire provides updates on the current economy-energy-environment scenario, summarizing relevant news from various sources.

Q159. TIDEE (TERI Information Digest on Energy and Environment) is a type of:
a. Research journal
b. Abstract journal
c. Popular magazine
d. Technical report

Answer: b. Abstract journal
Explanation: TIDEE is an abstract journal that provides concise summaries of energy and environmental topics relevant to TERI's research.

Q160. Terragreen is:
a. A quarterly research journal on energy
b. A quarterly magazine on the environment
c. A newsletter focusing on energy regulations
d. A magazine on solar energy

Answer: b. A quarterly magazine on the environment
Explanation: Terragreen is a popular magazine published quarterly, focusing on environmental issues and initiatives.

Q161. Regulateri is a quarterly magazine that:
a. Covers research on renewable energy sources
b. Discusses regulatory issues related to business
c. Provides scientific updates on energy technologies
d. Focuses on environmental conservation in rural India

Answer: b. Discusses regulatory issues related to business
Explanation: Regulateri is a magazine that discusses regulation-related issues in business and provides a forum for debates on these matters.

Q162. Which of the following publications by TERI publishes **scientific papers on mycorrhiza research**?
a. TERI Newswire
b. Regulateri
c. Mycorrhiza News
d. Resources, Energy and Development

Answer: c. Mycorrhiza News
Explanation: Mycorrhiza News is a publication that focuses on scientific research related to mycorrhiza, a key area of study in environmental science.

Q163. Which of the following is a **peer-reviewed journal** published by TERI?
a. Terragreen
b. Regulateri
c. International Journal of Regulation and Governance
d. TIDEE

Answer: c. International Journal of Regulation and Governance
Explanation: This is one of the peer-reviewed journals published by TERI, focusing on regulation and governance issues related to energy and the environment.

Q164. The **National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR)** is a constituent unit of:
a. Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India
b. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

c. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
d. Indian National Scientific Congress

Answer: b. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
Explanation: NISCAIR is part of CSIR, focusing on providing information services at a national level.

Q165. Wealth of India is a true example of an **IAC product** because it:
a. Contains peer-reviewed research articles
b. Provides detailed profiles of raw materials and industrial products in India
c. Focuses on nanotechnology and scientific advancements
d. Publishes scientific news and events

Answer: b. Provides detailed profiles of raw materials and industrial products in India
Explanation: Wealth of India is an encyclopaedia that provides extensive information about India's raw material resources, such as plants, animals, and minerals.

Q166. Which of the following **abstracting periodicals** is published by NISCAIR?
a. Indian Science Abstracts (Fortnightly)
b. Science Reporter
c. CSIR Newsletter
d. Vigyan Pragati

Answer: a. Indian Science Abstracts (Fortnightly)
Explanation: Indian Science Abstracts is a fortnightly abstracting periodical published by NISCAIR.

Q167. Bharat Ki Sampada is an encyclopaedia on Indian raw materials published by NISCAIR in:
a. English
b. Hindi
c. Urdu
d. Bengali

Answer: b. Hindi
Explanation: Bharat Ki Sampada is an encyclopaedia on Indian raw materials in Hindi, based on flora, fauna, and minerals.

Q168. State-of-the-art publications by NISCAIR focus on:
a. General scientific knowledge
b. Popular science for the general public
c. Specialized subjects like nanoscience and nanotechnology
d. News and updates in the field of energy

Answer: c. Specialized subjects like nanoscience and nanotechnology
Explanation: NISCAIR publishes over 20 state-of-the-art publications on advanced and specialized scientific subjects.

Q169. Which of the following is **NOT** a popular science periodical published by NISCAIR?
a. Science Reporter
b. Vigyan Pragati
c. Science-ki-Duniya
d. Indian Science Abstracts

Answer: d. Indian Science Abstracts
Explanation: Indian Science Abstracts is an abstracting periodical, not a popular science periodical.

Q170. Science Reporter is a **monthly periodical** published by NISCAIR in:
a. English
b. Hindi
c. Urdu
d. Bengali

Answer: a. English
Explanation: Science Reporter is a popular science periodical published monthly in English.

Q171. Vigyan Pragati is a **monthly periodical** published by NISCAIR in:
a. English
b. Hindi

c. Urdu
d. Marathi

Answer: b. Hindi
Explanation: Vigyan Pragati is a Hindi monthly periodical that covers popular science topics.

Q172. Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Abstracts is published by NISCAIR on a:
a. Monthly basis
b. Quarterly basis
c. Fortnightly basis
d. Bimonthly basis

Answer: d. Bimonthly basis
Explanation: Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Abstracts is published bimonthly by NISCAIR.

Q173. NISCAIR has published a popular science book series called **"Vistas in Biotechnology Series"**, which focuses on:
a. Environmental sciences
b. Medical technology
c. Biotechnology
d. Renewable energy

Answer: c. Biotechnology
Explanation: "Vistas in Biotechnology Series" is one of the popular science book series published by NISCAIR, focusing on the field of biotechnology

ICAR publications and related categories:

Category	Publication Name	Frequency/Details
Research/Peer Reviewed Journals	- Indian Journal of Animal Sciences	Monthly
	- Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences	Monthly
	- Indian Horticulture	Quarterly
Popular Journals	- Indian Farming (in English)	Monthly
	- Phal Phool (in Hindi)	Quarterly
	- Kheti (in Hindi)	Monthly
Digest	- Krishi Chayanica	Quarterly (in Hindi)
Newsletters	- ICAR-News	Monthly
	- ICAR-Reporter	Quarterly

UNIT 5

Information sources: categorization

Q174. According to Hornby (2000), a **treatise** is defined as:
a. A short article on a particular subject
b. A long and serious piece of writing on a particular subject
c. A summary of research findings
d. A collection of short essays on various subjects

Answer: b. A long and serious piece of writing on a particular subject
Explanation: A treatise is an extensive and serious work that explores a specific subject in depth, as per the definition in Hornby's dictionary.

Q175. Which of the following is an example of a **treatise**?
a. A Treatise on Heat by M. N. Saha and B. N. Srivastava
b. S. C. Roy Monograph on the Gur Industry of India
c. D. N. Tewary Monograph on Eucalyptus
d. Prolegomena to Library Classification by S. R. Ranganathan

Answer: a. A Treatise on Heat by M. N. Saha and B. N. Srivastava

Explanation: A Treatise on Heat is an example of a treatise, providing an in-depth study on heat for advanced learners.

Q176. Prolegomena to Library Classification by S. R. Ranganathan is an example of a:
a. Monograph
b. Textbook
c. Treatise
d. Research article

Answer: c. Treatise
Explanation: "Prolegomena to Library Classification" by S. R. Ranganathan is a treatise on classification theory.

Q177. A **monograph** typically:
a. Focuses on multiple subjects in one work
b. Provides a detailed study on a single subject, class of subjects, or person
c. Is a collection of short articles on different topics
d. Offers a brief overview of a subject

Answer: b. Provides a detailed study on a single subject, class of subjects, or person
Explanation: A monograph is a detailed and focused study on a single subject or related group of subjects.

Q178. An example of a **monograph** is:
a. A Treatise on Heat by M. N. Saha and B. N. Srivastava
b. S. C. Roy Monograph on the Gur Industry of India
c. Prolegomena to Library Classification by S. R. Ranganathan
d. Principles of Marketing by Philip Kotler

Answer: b. S. C. Roy Monograph on the Gur Industry of India
Explanation: This monograph focuses on the Gur industry in India and is an example of a detailed study on a specific subject.

Q179. A **textbook** is primarily used by:
a. Researchers and professionals in a field
b. Students as a standard work for a particular branch of study
c. Educators as a reference guide
d. Laymen for general knowledge

Answer: b. Students as a standard work for a particular branch of study
Explanation: A textbook is specifically designed to be used by students as a standard resource for studying a particular subject.

Q180. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a **textbook**?
a. S. C. Roy Monograph on the Gur Industry of India
b. Principles of Marketing by Philip Kotler
c. A Treatise on Heat by M. N. Saha and B. N. Srivastava
d. Textbook of Microbiology

Answer: a. S. C. Roy Monograph on the Gur Industry of India
Explanation: The monograph on the Gur Industry is not a textbook, but rather a detailed study on a specific topic. Textbooks are generally intended for academic study.

Documentary Sources of Information

Type of Documentary Source	Examples of Sources
Books	- Treatises - Monographs - Textbooks - Reference Books
Reference Works	- Dictionaries - Encyclopaedias - Handbooks - Manuals - Data Books
Bibliographic Tools	- Catalogues - Bibliographies - Directories - Yearbooks - Almanacs

Special Reference Works	- Biographical Dictionaries - Atlases - Gazetteers - Guidebooks
Historical Information	- Historical Information Sources - Manuscripts
Periodicals	- Journals - Magazines
Legal and Technical Documents	- Patents - Standards - Theses - Conference Documents
Miscellaneous Publications	- Souvenirs - Festschriften - Technical Reports - Administrative Reports
Other Personal Documents	- Trip Reports - Articles (Popular, Technical, Research, Preprints, Reprints)
Correspondence	- Diaries - Letters - Office Files
Media Formats	- CD-ROM Recordings - Video Recordings
Digital Sources	- Databases - Computer Files - Laboratory Notebooks
Geographical Information	- Maps - Globes

Various types of dictionaries and their characteristics

Type of Dictionary	Description	Examples
General Dictionaries	Provide a list of words in a language and explain their meanings. They can be monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual.	- Longman Dictionary in Contemporary English (Monolingual) - Everyman's Dictionary (English – Bengali) (Bilingual) - Collins German Dictionary (German-English) (Bilingual)
Monolingual Dictionaries	Explain words in the same language.	- Longman Dictionary in Contemporary English
Bilingual Dictionaries	Provide meanings in two languages.	- Everyman's Dictionary (English – Bengali) - Collins German Dictionary (German-English)
Multilingual Dictionaries	Provide equivalent terms in three or more languages.	- Elsevier's Dictionary of Library Science, Information and Documentation (English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German)
Unabridged Dictionaries	Comprehensive dictionaries attempting to cover all words, phrases, and idioms of a language.	- Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language
Concise Dictionaries	Smaller, desk dictionaries covering essential words.	- The Concise Oxford Dictionary
Pocket Dictionaries	Even smaller, compact dictionaries for	- Various pocket-sized editions of

	quick reference.	general dictionaries
Subject Dictionaries	Focus on a specific field, used by specialists, students, etc.	- Harrod's Librarian's Glossary
Bilingual Subject Dictionaries	Subject-specific dictionaries in two languages.	- Russian-English Chemical and Polytechnical Dictionary
Multilingual Subject Dictionaries	Subject-specific dictionaries in three or more languages.	- Technological Dictionary (English-German-French)
Glossaries	Provide definitions of specialized terms, often used in technical or academic contexts.	- Various subject-specific glossaries
Dictionaries of Phrases	Contain common phrases, idiomatic expressions, and their meanings.	- Various idiomatic phrase dictionaries
Dictionaries of Slangs	Focus on informal, colloquial language used in specific regions or communities.	- Slang dictionaries
Dictionaries of Usage	Explain proper usage of words in context, addressing grammatical concerns.	- Usage-focused dictionaries
Dictionaries of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homonyms	Provide lists of words with similar meanings, opposite meanings, and words that sound alike.	- Thesaurus (for synonyms and antonyms) - Homonym dictionaries

Q181. A **thesaurus** is different from a dictionary because it:
a. Lists words alphabetically with their definitions
b. Provides the meanings and explanations of words
c. Lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts
d. Contains word translations in multiple languages

Answer: c. Lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts
Explanation: A thesaurus is focused on listing synonyms and related words, not on providing definitions or meanings like a dictionary.

Q182. Who compiled the first **thesaurus** in English, which is popularly known as **Roget's Thesaurus**?
a. Samuel Johnson
b. Peter Mark Roget
c. Noah Webster
d. Oxford University Press

Answer: b. Peter Mark Roget
Explanation: Peter Mark Roget is credited with compiling the first thesaurus in English, known as Roget's Thesaurus.

Q183. An **Information Retrieval (IR) Thesaurus** typically includes:
a. Definitions of words in various languages
b. Synonyms and antonyms of words
c. Words listed alphabetically with relationships indicated, such as broader terms [BT] and narrower terms [NT]
d. Encyclopedic knowledge on various subjects

Answer: c. Words listed alphabetically with relationships indicated, such as broader terms [BT] and narrower terms [NT]
Explanation: IR thesauri are designed to aid in

vocabulary control for information retrieval, listing words alphabetically with specific relationships like broader and narrower terms.

Q184. The main purpose of an **IR thesaurus** is:
a. To define words
b. To organize words alphabetically for easy lookup
c. To control vocabulary during indexing and information retrieval
d. To provide synonyms and antonyms for general use

Answer: c. To control vocabulary during indexing and information retrieval
Explanation: IR thesauri are used for controlling vocabulary to help with indexing and retrieving information efficiently from databases.

Q185. Encyclopaedias generally contain:
a. Articles on a wide range of subjects, usually brief
b. Articles on specific topics related to a particular field
c. Informative articles of varying lengths
d. Definitions of terms only

Answer: c. Informative articles of varying lengths
Explanation: Encyclopaedias contain detailed articles, ranging from brief to lengthy, covering a wide array of topics, making them comprehensive reference works.

Q186. A **manual** is defined as a book that:
a. Provides instructions about how to use a machine
b. Offers a detailed study of a single subject
c. Lists synonyms and antonyms
d. Contains information on a broad range of topics

Answer: a. Provides instructions about how to use a machine
Explanation: A manual is typically a book that gives detailed instructions on using machines, tools, or systems.

Q187. According to **Harrod's Librarians' Glossary (1995)**, a **handbook** is:
a. A dictionary for professionals in a specific field
b. A detailed study of a single subject
c. A concise work on a special subject, often for practitioners
d. A collection of articles on various topics

Answer: c. A concise work on a special subject, often for practitioners
Explanation: A handbook is a concise reference work on a particular subject, aimed at providing practical information for professionals.

Q188. A **handbook** is sometimes referred to as a:
a. Dictionary
b. Treatise
c. Manual
d. Journal

Answer: c. Manual
Explanation: A handbook is sometimes called a manual because it is a practical guide, often used for reference by practitioners, similar to how a manual provides instructions.

Q189. Data books and **tables** are primarily used to present:
a. Conceptual theories
b. Statistical and meteorological data
c. Fictional stories
d. Historical events

Answer: b. Statistical and meteorological data
Explanation: Data books and tables are used for presenting statistical and meteorological data, often in tabular form.

Q190. The **International Critical Tables** of Numerical Data in Physics, Chemistry, and Technology include:
a. A collection of essays and articles
b. Only numerical data
c. Theoretical concepts in science
d. Tables of historical events

Answer: b. Only numerical data
Explanation: The International Critical Tables focus specifically on providing numerical data related to physics, chemistry, and technology.

Q191. A **library catalogue** is:
a. A list of books, periodicals, etc., possessed by a library
b. A guide to library services
c. A publication of library rules and regulations
d. A bibliography of library journals

Answer: a. A list of books, periodicals, etc., possessed by a library
Explanation: A library catalogue is a systematic list of the materials owned by a library, including books, periodicals, and other resources.

Q192. The **British Library General Catalogue of Printed Books to 1975** is notable for being:
a. A small, concise document
b. A single volume
c. A voluminous catalogue in 360 volumes
d. A catalogue for digital resources

Answer: c. A voluminous catalogue in 360 volumes
Explanation: The British Library General Catalogue is vast, spanning 360 volumes, providing a detailed listing of printed books up to 1975.

Q193. A **bibliography** is defined as:
a. A brief introduction to a library
b. A list of documents arranged in a logical order
c. A summary of a book's contents
d. A list of journals available in a library

Answer: b. A list of documents arranged in a logical order
Explanation: A bibliography is a systematically organized list of documents, often including details about the authors, title, edition, and other bibliographic information.

Q194. The **Catalog of Books represented by Library of Congress printed cards** issued up to 31 July 1942 is notable for:
a. Containing information about rare books
b. Being published in 167 volumes
c. Focusing on digital resources
d. Presenting a list of online journals

Answer: b. Being published in 167 volumes
Explanation: This catalogue is notable for its size, spanning 167 volumes, and it contains the books represented by Library of Congress printed cards up until 1942.

Q195. Bibliographic entries in a bibliography typically provide all of the following EXCEPT:
a. Author's name
b. Title of the work
c. Details about the edition and imprint
d. A summary of the content of the work

Answer: d. A summary of the content of the work
Explanation: A bibliography lists bibliographic details such as the author, title, edition, imprint, and collaborators, but it does not typically include a summary of the content.

Different types of bibliographies and their characteristics

Type of Bibliography	Description	Examples
National Bibliography	A comprehensive record of books produced in a country, and sometimes includes first issues of periodicals and other documents.	- British National Bibliography (1950)
Trade Bibliography	Produced by book trade organizations	- Cumulative Book Index (1898-)

	, records books produced from one or more countries.	- Books in Print (1948-)
Selective Bibliography	A bibliography that includes books selected based on specific criteria.	- Asa Don Dickinson's *World's Best Books: Homer to Hemingway* (1953)
Subject Bibliography	Focuses on books within a specific subject area, with numerous examples available.	- International Catalogue of Scientific Literature (1902-19) - *Indian Scientific and Technical Publications: A Bibliography* (1960)
Biobibliography	A bibliography that lists an author's works along with their biography.	- *Biobibliography of Countee P. Cullen 1903-1946* by M. Perry
Author Bibliography	Lists all the works by a specific author.	- Author bibliographies in various fields
Bibliography of Bibliographies	A publication listing bibliographies systematically, including catalogues, abstracts, digests, etc.	- *A World Bibliography of Bibliographies* by Theodore Besterman (4th ed, 1965-67 in 5V)
Abstracting Services	Services that summarize the content of published works.	- Various abstracting services in subject areas
Indexing Services	Services that provide indexes to published works, aiding in easy retrieval.	- Various indexing services in various fields
Guides to Reference Sources	Bibliographies that guide users to important reference materials.	- Bibliographies included in reference guides

Q196. A **directory** is primarily used to list:
a. Theories and concepts in a field
b. Names of persons, institutions, or organizations
c. A list of publications and articles
d. Historical events and dates

Answer: b. Names of persons, institutions, or organizations
Explanation: Directories list names of persons, institutions, or organizations, often with contact details and other relevant information.

Q197. The **Directory of Scientific Research Institutions in India** provides detailed information about institutions such as:
a. A history of the country
b. Names of all employees
c. Information on the head, objectives, and research areas
d. Financial information only

Answer: c. Information on the head, objectives, and research areas
Explanation: The directory provides detailed information about scientific research institutions, including the name, head, objectives, research areas, and other related details.

Q198. A **yearbook** is:
a. A list of all published books in a given year

b. A book that updates information annually
c. A record of historical events in a single year
d. A dictionary for academic terms

Answer: b. A book that updates information annually
Explanation: Yearbooks provide updated information annually, covering various types of information, including general, subject-oriented, national, regional, and international data.

Q199. The **Statesman's Yearbook** is an example of a:
a. General yearbook
b. Subject-specific yearbook
c. Regional yearbook
d. Bibliography

Answer: a. General yearbook
Explanation: The Statesman's Yearbook is a general yearbook, containing information about international organizations and countries, including history, population, economy, and other areas.

Q200. The **Britannica Book of the Year** includes information about:
a. Historical facts of all years
b. Dates, people, world affairs, and events of
c. Scientific research developments
d. Yearly updates for all countries

Answer: b. Dates, people, world affairs, and events
Explanation: The Britannica Book of the Year includes details on important events, notable people, world affairs, and other significant occurrences from that year.

Q201. Subject-oriented yearbooks focus on:
a. General world affairs
b. The development of a particular subject during the previous year
c. A list of people in a specific region
d. Historical records of countries

Answer: b. The development of a particular subject during the previous year
Explanation: Subject-oriented yearbooks focus on updates and developments in specific fields of study or subjects during the preceding year.

Q202. An example of a **regional yearbook** would be:
a. The Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac
b. The Statesman's Yearbook
c. The UNESCO Statistical Yearbook
d. A yearbook specific to a geographic region

Answer: d. A yearbook specific to a geographic region
Explanation: Regional yearbooks focus on providing information related to a specific geographic area or region.

Different types of yearbooks and their characteristics

Type of Yearbook	Description	Examples
General Yearbooks	Provides general information and updates on various topics, typically covering a wide range of fields.	- *The Statesman's Yearbook* - *The Europa World Yearbook* - *Britannica Book of the Year*
Subject-Oriented Yearbooks	Focuses on specific subjects and updates information related to that subject over the past year.	- *The Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac* (47th ed. 1999) - *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook* (1964-) - *FAO Production Yearbook* (1947-)

National Yearbooks	Focuses on information about a specific country, including statistics, history, economy, etc.	- *The Statesman's Yearbook* (Country-specific sections)
Regional Yearbooks	Focuses on information specific to a particular region, providing details on regional developments.	- Regional yearbooks from various organizations and countries
International Yearbooks	Covers global information, focusing on international organizations, relations, and global events.	- *The Statesman's Yearbook* (International sections) - *Britannica Book of the Year* (Global events, people, and facts)

Characteristics of almanacs

Type of Almanac	Description	Examples
Traditional Almanacs	Contains a calendar with important dates, astronomical data, and specific events like religious, astronomical, and cultural occurrences.	- *Indian Almanacs* (providing information on Indian, Christian, and Muslim calendars, lunar and solar events, auspicious times, etc.)
International Almanacs	Provides detailed global information, similar to a yearbook, while still offering some astronomical data.	- *Whitaker's Almanac* (1868-) - *Information Please Almanac* (1947-)

Q203. Which of the following **biographical dictionaries** provides information about living persons?
a. Who Was Who
b. Who is Who
c. Webster's Biographical Dictionary
d. Both b and c

Answer: d. Both b and c
Explanation: "Who is Who" includes biographical information about living persons, and Webster's Biographical Dictionary contains information about both living and dead persons.

Q204. The biographical dictionary **Who Was Who** contains information about:
a. Living persons only
b. Dead persons only
c. Both living and dead persons
d. Persons from a specific profession

Answer: b. Dead persons only
Explanation: "Who Was Who" includes biographical information on deceased individuals.

Q205. Which of the following is an example of a **subject-specific biographical dictionary**?
a. International Who's Who
b. Webster's Biographical Dictionary
c. American Men and Women of Science
d. India Who's Who

Answer: c. American Men and Women of Science
Explanation: "American Men and Women of Science" is a subject-specific biographical dictionary focused on scientists.

Q206. Biographical dictionaries can be categorized based on:

a. Profession
b. Area of coverage
c. Year of publication
d. Type of content

Answer: b. Area of coverage
Explanation: Biographical dictionaries can be categorized by their scope, such as international, regional, and national.

Q207. American Men and Women of Science is an example of a **regional biographical dictionary** because it covers:
a. Scientists worldwide
b. Only American and Canadian scientists
c. Scientists in North America and Europe
d. Only living scientists

Answer: b. Only American and Canadian scientists
Explanation: "American Men and Women of Science" covers scientists from the USA and Canada, making it a regional biographical dictionary.

Q208. The **World Who's Who of Women** includes:
a. Both male and female personalities
b. Only female personalities
c. Only male personalities
d. All genders, with a focus on women

Answer: b. Only female personalities
Explanation: "The World Who's Who of Women" specifically includes biographical information on women.

Q209. A **biography** is:
a. A dictionary of biographies
b. A work containing a collection of autobiographies
c. A detailed account of an individual's life
d. A reference source for factual data about people

Answer: c. A detailed account of an individual's life
Explanation: A biography is a detailed narrative of an individual's life, written by someone else. Autobiographies are written by the individuals themselves.

Q210. Autobiographies fall under which category of biographical sources?
a. Subject-specific dictionaries
b. Individual biographies
c. National biographical dictionaries
d. General biographical dictionaries

Answer: b. Individual biographies
Explanation: Autobiographies are considered individual biographies, as they are self-written accounts of a person's life.

Maps, globes, and atlases

Type	Description	Examples
Maps	A sheet showing the Earth's surface or part of it, indicating various geographical features such as countries, oceans, and rivers.	- Maps of Earth (showing countries, mountains, rivers, etc.) - Sky maps (showing stars, constellations)
Globes	A spherical representation of Earth or other celestial bodies, mounted on a stand for rotation.	- Earth Globe - Moon Globe (e.g., NASA's moon globe)
Atlases	A book containing maps and an index of places, showing geographical and sometimes non-geographical information.	- *The Times Atlas of the World* (1990) - *National Atlas of India* (1984) - *Atlas of the Middle East* (1988) - *Oxford Economic Atlas of the World* (1972) - *Atlas of Anatomy* (1997)

Q211. A **gazetteer** provides information about:
a. Only historical events

b. Place names and geographical entities
c. Famous personalities
d. Subject-specific information

Answer: b. Place names and geographical entities
Explanation: A gazetteer is a dictionary of place names with descriptive, statistical, economic, geographical, and historical information.

Q212. Which of the following is an example of an **international gazetteer**?
a. Gazetteer of India
b. Rajasthan District Gazetteers
c. Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World
d. Delhi Gazetteer

Answer: c. Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World
Explanation: The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World is an international gazetteer, covering global geographical entities.

Q213. A **guidebook** is mainly intended for:
a. Students
b. Tourists
c. Researchers
d. Historians

Answer: b. Tourists
Explanation: Guidebooks are meant for tourists, providing various types of information related to travel, including where to go, what to see, and how to get there.

Q214. Which of the following is **NOT** typically covered in a **guidebook**?
a. Tourist destinations
b. Visa requirements
c. Geographical definitions
d. Weather information

Answer: c. Geographical definitions
Explanation: Guidebooks typically cover information relevant to travelers, such as tourist destinations, visa requirements, and weather, but do not focus on geographical definitions.

Q215. The Cambridge Illustrated History of World Science is an example of a **subject-specific historical book** on:
a. General history
b. Science
c. Geography
d. Economy

Answer: b. Science
Explanation: "The Cambridge Illustrated History of World Science" is a subject-specific historical book focusing on the history of science.

Q216. The New Cambridge Modern History is an example of a **historical book** that covers:
a. A specific subject like science
b. Modern history on an international scale
c. The history of a single region
d. The history of a local area

Answer: b. Modern history on an international scale
Explanation: "The New Cambridge Modern History" covers modern history on an international scale, from 1957 to 1979.

Q217. The **History of Kerala** by R. Leela Devi is an example of a **provincial** historical book because it covers:
a. The history of the entire world
b. A specific country
c. A specific state within India
d. The classical era

Answer: c. A specific state within India
Explanation: "History of Kerala" is a provincial history book as it covers the history of the Indian state of Kerala.

Q218. The Gazetteer of India – Indian Union is an example of a **national gazetteer** because it covers:
a. A specific region
b. The world

c. India as a whole
d. A particular city

Answer: c. India as a whole
Explanation: "The Gazetteer of India – Indian Union" is a national gazetteer that provides comprehensive geographical, historical, and statistical information about India.

Q219. A **provincial history** book typically covers:
a. The history of a nation
b. The history of a specific province or state
c. The history of a subject
d. The global history of a specific period

Answer: b. The history of a specific province or state
Explanation: Provincial history books focus on the history of a particular state or province within a country.

Q220. The **Rajasthan District Gazetteers** is an example of a **district-level historical book** because it focuses on:
a. A particular province
b. A specific district
c. A national history
d. World history

Answer: b. A specific district
Explanation: The "Rajasthan District Gazetteers" focuses on the history and geographical details of specific districts in Rajasthan.

Gazetteers, guidebooks, and historical information sources description

Type	Description	Examples
Gazetteers	A dictionary of place names and geographical entities with descriptive, statistical, economical, geographical, and historical data.	- *Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World* (1962) - *The Gazetteer of India – Indian Union* (1965-74) - *Delhi Gazetteer* (1976) - *Rajasthan District Gazetteers – Chittaurgarh* (1977)
Guidebooks	Books intended for tourists, providing essential information about places of interest including travel details, accommodations, and things to do.	- *Fodor's Spain 2004* - *Fodor's Germany 2005*
Historical Information Sources	Books recording human activities, achievements, and failures over time. They include both general history and history of specific subjects.	**International**: - *The New Cambridge Modern History* (1957-79) - *The Cambridge Medieval History* (1911-36) **Regional**: - *Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean, Greece and Rome* (1988) **National**: - *The New Cambridge History of India* (1988-) - *A History of Modern Tibet* (1959) **Provincial**: - *History of*

		Kerala (1988) - *History of Orissa* (1992) **Local**: - *Marshes to Metropolis - Calcutta 1481–1981* (1982) **Subject**: - *The Cambridge Illustrated History of World Science* (1983)

Manuscripts and **periodicals**

Type	Description	Examples
Manuscripts	Handwritten documents created before the invention of printing. These contain valuable historical and cultural information.	- Vedas - Upanishads - Mahabharata - Ramayana **Libraries with Manuscript Collections**: - Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (20,000) - Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library (46,695)
Periodicals	Publications issued at regular intervals, often categorized by their content and purpose.	**Primary Periodicals**: - *Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics* **Secondary Periodicals**: - *Indian Science Abstracts* - *Index Medicus* - *Science Reporter* **Tertiary Periodicals**: - *Advances in ...* - *Progress in ...* - *Annual Review of ...*
Research Periodicals	Primary periodicals publishing original research articles and short communications.	- *Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics*
Technical Periodicals	Focused on technology, serving the information needs of industries by providing news, articles, patents, and new techniques.	- *Indian Chemical Manufacturer*
Trade Journals	Similar to technical periodicals but more focused on trade rather than technology.	- *Textile Trends*
Popular Periodicals	Serve general audiences, including	- *Science Reporter*

	students, teachers, and technicians, covering a broad range of subjects.	
House Journals	Published by organizations to reflect their activities and developments.	- *Philips Electronic Application News* - *GEC Journal of Science and Technology*

Q221. Which of the following **does NOT** categorize periodicals based on their producers?
a. Government bodies
b. Learned societies
c. Academic bodies
d. Publication frequency

Answer: d. Publication frequency
Explanation: Periodicals are typically categorized based on their producers, such as government bodies, learned societies, academic bodies, private bodies, and commercial publishers, not by publication frequency.

Q222. The Indian Journal of Experimental Biology is an example of a **primary periodical** published by:
a. An academic body
b. A learned society
c. A government body
d. A private body

Answer: c. A government body
Explanation: The Indian Journal of Experimental Biology is a primary periodical published by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), which is a government body.

Q223. The Indian Journal of Physics is a **primary periodical** published by:
a. A commercial publisher
b. A private body
c. A learned society
d. An academic body

Answer: c. A learned society
Explanation: The Indian Journal of Physics is published by the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, a learned society.

Q224. Annamalai University publishes a periodical called:
a. Journal of Physics
b. Journal of the Karnataka University
c. Journal of the Annamalai University
d. Journal of the Indian Institute of Science

Answer: c. Journal of the Annamalai University
Explanation: Annamalai University publishes the Journal of the Annamalai University as its periodical.

Q225. Patents are considered a **primary source of information** because:
a. They provide general knowledge
b. They provide detailed and original information about inventions
c. They summarize other sources of information
d. They are available only in books

Answer: b. They provide detailed and original information about inventions
Explanation: Patents are considered primary sources of information as they provide detailed and original descriptions of inventions, often being the earliest literature on a topic.

Q226. Which of the following is **NOT** typically issued by a **patent office**?
a. Equipment designs
b. Drug formulas
c. Journal articles
d. New machine inventions

Answer: c. Journal articles
Explanation: Journal articles are not issued by patent offices; patent office's issue documents that

detail inventions such as equipment, designs, processes, or products.

Q227. Patents typically contain:
a. Summaries of inventions from other sources
b. Detailed descriptions with illustrations
c. General knowledge on inventions
d. Information about unrelated topics

Answer: b. Detailed descriptions with illustrations
Explanation: Patents provide detailed descriptions of inventions, often enriched with copious illustrations.

Q228. Patents are issued for a fixed number of years to:
a. Copyright holders
b. Authors of books
c. Invention creators
d. Publishers of periodicals

Answer: c. Invention creators
Explanation: Patents are official rights granted to individuals or entities that have invented something, allowing them to make, use, or sell the invention for a fixed period.

Q229. Which of the following is an example of a **commercial publisher** that brings out periodicals?
a. Indian Institute of Science
b. Elsevier
c. Annamalai University
d. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science

Answer: b. Elsevier
Explanation: Elsevier is a commercial publisher that publishes various academic journals and periodicals.

Q230. The **Journal of the Indian Institute of Science** is published by:
a. A learned society
b. A commercial publisher
c. A private body
d. An academic body

Answer: c. A private body
Explanation: The Journal of the Indian Institute of Science is published by the private body, Indian Institute of Science.

Standards and their categorization based on the provided information:

Type of Standard	Examples
Technical/Industrial Standards	**Dimensional Standards**: - ISO/R169-1960: Sizes of photocopies (on paper) readable without optical devices. **Performance and Quality Standards**: - IS: 3253-1965: Hourser-laid nylon rope for mountaineering purposes. **Standard Test Methods**: - IS: 2188-1962: Methods of test for paper for electrical purposes. **Methods of Use (Code of Practice)**: - IS: 3916-1966: Code of practice for pig housing. **Definitions**: - ISO/R 597-1967: Definitions and terminology of cements. **Glossaries**: - IS: 2550-1963: Glossary of classification terms. **Symbols**: - IS: 1890 (Part XI)-1961: Mathematical signs and symbols for

	use in the physical sciences and technology.
Physical and Scientific Standards	- Standard measures like length, mass, time, temperature.

Q231. A **souvenir** is primarily intended to:
a. Serve as a source of entertainment
b. Act as a memento or keepsake
c. Provide in-depth technical knowledge
d. Promote a commercial product

Answer: b. Act as a memento or keepsake
Explanation: A souvenir is something given as a memento, often in the form of a publication, and can serve as a keepsake for an event or individual.

Q232. A **souvenir** publication, such as the one from the IASLIC National Seminar, can act as a good reference source because it includes:
a. Personal opinions only
b. Articles, a map, and a list of committees
c. Scientific experiments and research data
d. Fictional stories

Answer: b. Articles, a map, and a list of committees
Explanation: Souvenirs often contain useful information like articles by experts, maps, event programs, and lists of committees, making them valuable reference sources.

Q233. A **festschrift** is:
a. A collection of scholarly articles published by a publisher
b. A collection of writings published in honor of a learned person
c. A type of conference proceedings
d. A report on library administration

Answer: b. A collection of writings published in honor of a learned person
Explanation: A festschrift is a volume of writings published to honor a distinguished individual, often with contributions from colleagues, students, and professionals.

Q234. In the **festschrift** titled *National Bibliographical Control: Problems and Perspectives – Essays for A. K. Dasgupta*, the articles were:
a. Unrelated to the individual's work
b. Focused on a specific theme related to the individual
c. Written by the honoree
d. About the personal life of the honoree

Answer: b. Focused on a specific theme related to the individual
Explanation: The festschrift in honor of A.K. Dasgupta included articles on the specific theme of national bibliographical control, reflecting his contributions.

Q235. One of the challenges with **festschriften** in library and information science (LIS) is that:
a. They are too popular in the global research community
b. They lack scholarly articles
c. They are not covered by international indexing and abstracting services
d. They are difficult to publish

Answer: c. They are not covered by international indexing and abstracting services
Explanation: Festschriften in LIS are often not indexed by international services, which limits their visibility and use in the global academic community.

Q236. Reports in a library can be categorized into:
a. Only technical reports
b. Only administrative reports
c. Technical, administrative, and trip reports
d. Only reports on library usage

Answer: c. Technical, administrative, and trip reports
Explanation: Library reports can be categorized into technical reports, administrative reports, and trip reports, each serving different purposes.

Q237. A **technical report** in a library context is typically focused on:

a. Managing library staff
b. Describing a project, research, or technical findings
c. Describing visitor experiences
d. Discussing the financial aspect of the library

Answer: b. Describing a project, research, or technical findings
Explanation: A technical report generally details the findings or results of a project or research, often in a scientific or technical field.

Q238. A **trip report** in a library might include:
a. Analysis of financial budgets
b. Details of a library conference or seminar attended
c. The technical details of a library's catalog system
d. Updates on library policies

Answer: b. Details of a library conference or seminar attended
Explanation: A trip report in a library context typically describes experiences, insights, and learnings from a conference, seminar, or field visit.

Q239. Reports can help libraries in:
a. Managing their collections only
b. Tracking employee productivity
c. Documenting activities and making informed decisions
d. Publishing books for distribution

Answer: c. Documenting activities and making informed decisions
Explanation: Reports in libraries serve to document activities, progress, and challenges, helping in decision-making and improving library management.

Q240. Festschriften can include articles contributed by:
a. Only the honoree
b. Professional colleagues, students, and friends
c. The library staff
d. Only published authors

Answer: b. Professional colleagues, students, and friends
Explanation: Festschriften typically include articles contributed by a variety of individuals such as colleagues, students, and friends, honoring the honoree's work and contributions.

Q241. Technical reports are most commonly produced by:
a. Fiction writers
b. Government bodies, industrial organizations, or research agencies
c. Journalists
d. Educational institutions

Answer: b. Government bodies, industrial organizations, or research agencies
Explanation: Technical reports are typically created as a result of mission-oriented research by governments, industries, or research agencies, often involving experimentation.

Q242. An example of a common **administrative report** would be:
a. A research study on climate change
b. A detailed financial report from a company
c. The Annual Report of a ministry or institution
d. A trip report from an international conference

Answer: c. The Annual Report of a ministry or institution
Explanation: Administrative reports often include documents such as annual reports, which provide an overview of an institution or ministry's activities and outcomes over a given year.

Q243. Trip reports are typically written by individuals who:
a. Attend academic conferences only
b. Visit various locations for official or professional purposes
c. Write reviews for publications
d. Create research studies on a specific topic

Answer: b. Visit various locations for official or professional purposes
Explanation: Trip reports are written by individuals, including government officials,

company executives, and scholars, who travel for work-related or professional missions.

Q244. A **research article** is typically written by:
a. Journalists for general public reading
b. Researchers and scholars to convey research findings
c. Editors to summarize a topic
d. Reviewers to analyze other articles

Answer: b. Researchers and scholars to convey research findings
Explanation: Research articles are typically produced by researchers and scholars to present the results of their studies, intended for other researchers and academics.

Q245. A **review article** provides:
a. A personal narrative of an academic's life
b. A critique of scientific experiments
c. An overview of the current state-of-the-art in a specific area of study
d. Data from a recent experiment

Answer: c. An overview of the current state-of-the-art in a specific area of study
Explanation: A review article summarizes the existing research and developments in a narrow area of study, giving a comprehensive look at the current state of knowledge in the field.

Q246. A **popular article** is:
a. Intended for a specific, technical audience
b. A preprint of a research article
c. A general article in newspapers or magazines for the public
d. Published in specialized academic journals

Answer: c. A general article in newspapers or magazines for the public
Explanation: Popular articles are written for a broad audience, usually appearing in newspapers or magazines, and are meant to inform or entertain the general public.

Q247. Preprints refer to:
a. Articles that have already been published in journals
b. Informal drafts of articles submitted for review
c. Articles that are still in the writing phase
d. Articles before their formal publication in journals or similar media

Answer: d. Articles before their formal publication in journals or similar media
Explanation: A preprint is a version of an article that has not yet been formally published in a journal or similar medium, often shared for early feedback.

Q248. Reprints are:
a. Unpublished drafts of articles
b. Copies of an article printed after it is formally published
c. Informal discussions about research findings
d. Articles that have been rejected from journals

Answer: b. Copies of an article printed after it is formally published
Explanation: Reprints are printed copies of articles provided to authors after their formal publication for personal use or distribution.

Q249. Technical articles are generally intended for:
a. General public readers
b. Specialized technical audiences
c. Students in elementary education
d. Fiction writers

Answer: b. Specialized technical audiences
Explanation: Technical articles focus on detailed, specialized information and are intended for professionals or individuals with expertise in the field.

Q250. Articles published in **primary periodicals** typically include:
a. Popular news and entertainment
b. Reviews of fictional books
c. Research findings and original studies
d. Personal anecdotes and stories

Answer: c. Research findings and original studies
Explanation: Primary periodicals typically publish original research articles that convey the results of studies or experiments, making them a key resource for academic and professional communities.

Q251. Diaries maintained by writers, scientists, and scholars typically provide:
a. Fictional stories and imaginative works
b. Authentic biographical material and personal insights
c. Scientific research data
d. Official reports and administrative details

Answer: b. Authentic biographical material and personal insights
Explanation: Diaries are often a source of authentic biographical material, offering personal insights into the lives and thoughts of the individuals who maintain them.

Q252. The **practice of writing letters** for communication is:
a. Completely replaced by digital communication
b. Declining but still present, especially in personal communication
c. Limited to academic and official purposes
d. No longer in use

Answer: b. Declining but still present, especially in personal communication
Explanation: While the use of letters is declining due to the rise of telephones and mobile phones, they are still used, particularly in personal and formal communication.

Q253. Office files are crucial for recording decisions made by which of the following entities?
a. Fictional writers
b. Government bodies, academic institutions, industrial enterprises, and research institutions
c. Publishers and editors
d. Only academic bodies

Answer: b. Government bodies, academic institutions, industrial enterprises, and research institutions
Explanation: Office files are important for recording decisions made by various entities, including government bodies, academic institutions, and industrial enterprises, among others.

Q254. A **service book** is a type of office file that contains information related to:
a. Personal notes and diaries
b. An employee's appointment, promotion, salary fixation, and retirement details
c. Financial transactions of a company
d. Research findings and articles

Answer: b. An employee's appointment, promotion, salary fixation, and retirement details
Explanation: A service book is a file that records important personal and professional information about an employee, such as appointments, promotions, salary details, and retirement-related information.

Q255. A **database** is best described as:
a. A collection of unorganized files
b. A collection of cross-referenced files designed for retrieving information from multiple angles
c. A printed catalog of books and journals
d. A collection of physical documents stored in a library

Answer: b. A collection of cross-referenced files designed for retrieving information from multiple angles
Explanation: Databases are organized collections of files that allow for retrieving information efficiently from various perspectives or queries.

Q256. Which of the following is an example of a **database** used by indexing and abstracting services?
a. Telephone directory
b. Scientific article repository

c. Service book of an employee
d. Personal letter archives

Answer: b. Scientific article repository
Explanation: Many indexing and abstracting services create databases for retrieving information on scientific articles and other specialized resources.

Q257. Databases can typically be accessed from:
a. Only the library of the originating institution
b. Any part of the world, usually for a fee
c. Only in physical form
d. Local personal computers without the need for internet

Answer: b. Any part of the world, usually for a fee
Explanation: Databases, particularly those from indexing and abstracting services, are accessible globally via the internet, typically requiring a subscription or payment.

Q258. Which of the following is **not** commonly stored in an office file?
a. Appointment details of an employee
b. Research findings
c. Performance reports of employees
d. Salary and promotion records

Answer: b. Research findings
Explanation: While office files store official records related to employees and administrative matters, research findings are usually stored separately in research databases or reports.

Q259. Letters are still commonly used for which of the following purposes?
a. Personal communication and formal requests
b. Scientific research publishing
c. Data storage
d. Academic presentations

Answer: a. Personal communication and formal requests
Explanation: Despite the rise of digital communication, letters are still used for personal communication and formal correspondence, such as requests or official notifications.

Q260. A **diary** is primarily a source of:
a. Entertainment stories
b. Academic papers
c. Biographical information and personal reflections
d. Commercial data

Answer: c. Biographical information and personal reflections
Explanation: Diaries provide a direct record of personal experiences, reflections, and biographical details that are often used to understand the life and thoughts of the writer.

Q261. Non-documentary sources of information can be broadly categorized into:
a. Books and journals
b. Humans and organizations
c. Databases and digital resources
d. Films and photographs

Answer: b. Humans and organizations
Explanation: Non-documentary sources of information are typically categorized into humans and organizations, with humans providing expertise and knowledge.

Q262. A **consultant** is best defined as:
a. A person who manages a library
b. An expert who offers professional advice in a specific field
c. A person who organizes academic conferences
d. An individual who writes research papers

Answer: b. An expert who offers professional advice in a specific field
Explanation: A consultant is a professional who provides expert advice in a particular field or industry based on their knowledge and experience.

Q263. An **expert** can be described as:
a. A general practitioner in various fields
b. A person with significant knowledge and skills in a specific area

c. A person who reads books and articles
d. A manager in an organization

Answer: b. A person with significant knowledge and skills in a specific area
Explanation: Experts are individuals who have specialized knowledge or skills in a particular area, often acquired through extensive study and experience.

Q264. A **resource person** typically refers to:
a. An individual who publishes books
b. A person who provides useful information or guidance on a specific subject
c. A researcher in academic institutions
d. An employee of a government agency

Answer: b. A person who provides useful information or guidance on a specific subject
Explanation: Resource persons are individuals with specific knowledge or expertise who provide information and guidance, often during workshops, seminars, or training sessions.

Q265. Extension workers are primarily involved in:
a. Developing technological solutions
b. Providing advisory services to rural or remote areas
c. Conducting scientific research
d. Writing academic publications

Answer: b. Providing advisory services to rural or remote areas
Explanation: Extension workers provide advice and support, particularly in rural or underserved areas, often related to agriculture, health, or education.

Q266. A **representative of a firm** is typically responsible for:
a. Managing technical research in an academic institution
b. Promoting and selling a company's products or services
c. Publishing research findings
d. Organizing public seminars and workshops

Answer: b. Promoting and selling a company's products or services
Explanation: A representative of a firm is responsible for promoting, marketing, and selling the products or services offered by the company.

Q267. A **technological gatekeeper** can be described as:
a. A person who regulates information flow within an organization
b. A person who manages technological development projects
c. An individual who controls access to new technological advancements or innovations
d. A researcher in the field of information technology

Answer: c. An individual who controls access to new technological advancements or innovations
Explanation: Technological gatekeepers play a key role in managing the flow of new technologies and innovations, often determining which technologies are adopted or implemented.

Q268. An **invisible college** refers to:
a. A traditional academic institution with no physical presence
b. A network of experts and scholars who collaborate informally without being formally organized
c. A private institution offering exclusive educational opportunities
d. A special department within a university for secret research

Answer: b. A network of experts and scholars who collaborate informally without being formally organized
Explanation: An invisible college is an informal network of scholars, researchers, and experts who collaborate and exchange ideas without being part of a formal academic institution or organization.

Q269. The term **common men** in the context of non-documentary sources refers to:
a. General individuals who have no specialized

knowledge or expertise
b. Scholars and researchers from academic institutions
c. Experts who contribute to research and development
d. Leaders in scientific communities

Answer: a. General individuals who have no specialized knowledge or expertise
Explanation: "Common men" refers to regular individuals who may not have specialized knowledge but can still provide valuable insights or information from their everyday experiences.

Q270. Which of the following categories is **not** considered a non-documentary source of information under the "humans" category?
a. Consultants
b. Experts
c. Research articles
d. Technological gatekeepers

Answer: c. Research articles
Explanation: Research articles are a documentary source of information, while consultants, experts, and technological gatekeepers are non-documentary sources, as they provide information directly through interaction or expertise rather than through written or published documents.

Q271. Which of the following is **not** considered a category of organizations that provide information?
a. International agencies
b. Government ministries and departments
c. Research and development organizations
d. Popular magazines

Answer: d. Popular magazines
Explanation: Popular magazines are considered a form of documentary source, whereas the listed categories such as international agencies, government ministries, and R&D organizations are sources of information provided by organizations.

Q272. International agencies like **the United Nations** and **UNESCO** are typically considered reliable sources of information because:
a. They offer only statistical data
b. They are government-run organizations
c. They provide authentic, globally recognized information
d. They are privately funded

Answer: c. They provide authentic, globally recognized information
Explanation: International agencies like the UN and UNESCO are recognized worldwide for offering reliable, globally significant data and research on various topics.

Q273. Which of the following is **NOT** a function of government ministries and departments as sources of information?
a. Generating information through official data collection
b. Providing authentic and up-to-date information
c. Serving as unofficial or non-cited information sources
d. Gathering information through their own sources

Answer: c. Serving as unofficial or non-cited information sources
Explanation: Government ministries and departments are considered official and authentic sources, providing data that is reliable, official, and up-to-date.

Q274. Publishing houses are important sources of information because they:
a. Only publish academic journals
b. Store manuscripts, photographs, and letters from authors
c. Do not interact with authors or researchers
d. Specialize in broadcasting information

Answer: b. Store manuscripts, photographs, and letters from authors
Explanation: Publishing houses play a key role in storing and handling manuscripts, letters from authors, photographs, and other valuable materials related to publications.

Q275. Broadcasting houses like All India Radio are significant sources of information because they:
a. Focus on print-based publications
b. Provide real-time audio and news broadcasts
c. Only broadcast entertainment content
d. Are government-run print media

Answer: b. Provide real-time audio and news broadcasts
Explanation: Broadcasting houses like All India Radio provide real-time information and news broadcasts, making them important sources of current affairs and updates.

Q276. International agencies like the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** are examples of:
a. Local news agencies
b. Research institutions
c. International and regional organizations providing information
d. Government ministries

Answer: c. International and regional organizations providing information
Explanation: Agencies like the ADB are international or regional organizations that provide essential data and research on topics related to development and economics.

Q277. Research and development organizations primarily provide information on:
a. Scientific discoveries and advancements
b. Literary works and novels
c. Entertainment and media broadcasts
d. Political decisions and policies

Answer: a. Scientific discoveries and advancements
Explanation: Research and development organizations focus on providing information related to new scientific discoveries, technological advancements, and innovations in various fields.

Q278. Which of the following is **not** typically an authentic source of information provided by organizations?
a. Societies
b. Academic institutions
c. Government ministries
d. Personal diaries

Answer: d. Personal diaries
Explanation: Personal diaries are personal records and are not typically considered authentic sources of information in the same way that academic institutions, government ministries, and societies are.

Q279. Which type of organization would most likely be responsible for organizing and maintaining **trade fairs**?
a. Museums
b. Broadcasting houses
c. Research organizations
d. Societies and business associations

Answer: d. Societies and business associations
Explanation: Societies and business associations typically organize and manage trade fairs, providing valuable information on specific industries and technologies.

Q280. Which of the following is a source of information that can provide **authentic and up-to-date** data related to **health and global development**?
a. Museums
b. WHO (World Health Organization)
c. Private publishing houses
d. Local libraries

Answer: b. WHO (World Health Organization)
Explanation: The WHO is an international organization known for providing authoritative and up-to-date information on global health issues and development.

history and development of **broadcasting houses** in India, including radio and television broadcasting, and their importance as **information sources**. Below is a summary table:

Aspect	Details
Radio Broadcasting	- Started in 1927 with two privately owned transmitters

	in Bombay and Calcutta. - Control was taken over by the British government in 1930, renaming it **Indian Broadcasting Service**. - Renamed **All India Radio** in 1936, and **Akash Vani** in 1957.
Television Broadcasting	- Began on **15 September 1959** from Akash Vani Bhavan, New Delhi. - Regular service with news bulletin started in 1965. - By 2000, **Door darshan** had over 1,000 transmitters covering 87% of India's population.

Q281. Which of the following is **not** a feature of **archives**?
a. Archives are collections of historical documents or records
b. Archives include files and records of governments, families, and organizations
c. Duplicates of documents in archives are widely available
d. Archives focus on the preservation of historical content

Answer: c. Duplicates of documents in archives are widely available
Explanation: Unlike books, archives typically do not have duplicates available, especially for original documents. This makes them unique and valuable as primary sources.

Q282. The **National Archives of India** was established in:
a. 1947
b. 1891
c. 1857
d. 1901

Answer: b. 1891
Explanation: The National Archives of India was established in 1891 as the Imperial Record Department, making it a significant repository for historical records in India.

Q283. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a **museum**?
a. Museums store and exhibit objects of historical, scientific, and artistic interest
b. Museums can be categorized into general and special types
c. Museums only collect written documents
d. Museums like the Indian Museum of Calcutta are general museums

Answer: c. Museums only collect written documents
Explanation: Museums collect a wide range of objects, not just written documents. These may include artifacts, sculptures, art, botanical specimens, and other items of cultural, scientific, and historical value.

Q284. A **referral centre** primarily serves the function of:
a. Providing information directly to seekers
b. Directing information seekers to appropriate sources
c. Storing and preserving information
d. Organizing exhibitions and trade fairs

Answer: b. Directing information seekers to appropriate sources
Explanation: A referral Centre's role is to guide individuals seeking information to the correct sources, such as libraries, information centers, or specific experts.

Q285. The **Internet** is considered a non-documentary source of information because:
a. It is not a physical document
b. It is an organization
c. It is a collection of written records
d. It can only provide documented sources

Answer: a. It is not a physical document
Explanation: The Internet is a vast platform that provides access to various types of information but does not itself constitute a physical document, making it a non-documentary source.

Q286. Which of the following is **not** a category of museums?
a. General museums
b. Special museums
c. Digital museums
d. Archaeological museums

Answer: c. Digital museums
Explanation: Museums are categorized into general and special, with digital museums being a modern concept that is not typically recognized as a traditional category.

Q287. Internet as a source of information is considered powerful because it:
a. Requires expensive subscription fees for all content
b. Allows searching for information from anywhere in the world
c. Only provides text-based information
d. Is restricted to a specific group of users

Answer: b. Allows searching for information from anywhere in the world
Explanation: The Internet is a powerful source of information because it enables users to access vast amounts of data and resources from anywhere, anytime.

Q288. The **Indian Museum of Calcutta** is an example of a:
a. Special museum
b. General museum
c. Digital museum
d. Private museum

Answer: b. General museum
Explanation: The Indian Museum of Calcutta is considered a general museum as it houses collections from various branches of knowledge, including archaeology, art, and zoology.

Q289. Which of the following is **not** typically found in **archives**?
a. Files and documents
b. Original records of historical significance
c. Duplicates of books and periodicals
d. Rare historical manuscripts

Answer: c. Duplicates of books and periodicals
Explanation: Archives contain original records and files, and unlike books, they generally do not have duplicates of documents, especially unique historical materials.

Q290. Referral centres differ from libraries in that:
a. They directly supply information
b. They store information
c. They only direct individuals to the appropriate information sources
d. They provide detailed records and documents

Answer: c. They only direct individuals to the appropriate information sources
Explanation: Referral centres serve to guide users to other resources, whereas libraries and information centers store and directly provide access to information.

Information Sources by Content

Category Description	Examples of Documents
Primary Sources Contain original, first-hand research or discoveries. They present new findings or interpretations and are the first account of research before it has been published elsewhere.	- Research periodicals - Technical reports - Conference documents - Theses/Dissertations - Patents - Standards - Trade catalogues - Laboratory notebooks
Secondary Sources Derived from primary sources, these sources organize or arrange material systematically. They help bring together scattered	- Bibliographies - Indexing periodicals - Abstracting periodicals - Reviewing periodicals - Textbooks

information from primary sources. **Tertiary Sources** Sources that are based on secondary sources or serve as keys to both primary and secondary sources. They often provide an overview or a guide to other sources.	- Monographs - Encyclopaedias - Handbooks - Bibliography of bibliographies - Guides to reference sources - Research in progress

Information Sources by Media

Media Type	Description
Print Media	Traditional sources that are printed on paper, such as books, journals, and newspapers.
Non-Print Media	Sources that do not involve printed material, such as audio, video, digital formats, and electronic resources.

UNIT 6

PRINT AND NON-PRINT SOURCES

Q291. The practice of writing emerged approximately:
a. 1,000 years ago
b. 3,000 years ago
c. 5,000 years ago
d. 10,000 years ago

Answer: c. 5,000 years ago
Explanation: The oldest known writing dates back to around 3,000 BC in Mesopotamia, marking the emergence of writing around 5,000 years ago.

Q292. The Chinese invented block printing by the:
a. 6th century AD
b. 8th century AD
c. 10th century AD
d. 12th century AD

Answer: b. 8th century AD
Explanation: Evidence suggests that the Chinese invented block printing by the 8th century AD, although the method remained confined primarily to China.

Q293. Who is credited with inventing the method of printing using movable types?
a. Leonardo da Vinci
b. Johannes Gutenberg
c. Thomas Edison
d. Alexander Graham Bell

Answer: b. Johannes Gutenberg
Explanation: Johannes Gutenberg of Germany is credited with inventing the movable type printing method in the 1450s, revolutionizing the production of books.

Q294. By the end of the 15th century, approximately how many books were in circulation in Europe due to Gutenberg's invention?
a. 100,000 books
b. 1 million books
c. 9 million books
d. 90 million books

Answer: c. 9 million books
Explanation: By the end of the 15th century, approximately 9 million books were in circulation in Europe, thanks to Gutenberg’s invention of movable type printing.

Q295. Which of the following industries was **NOT** directly affected by the invention of printing in the 15th century?
a. Printing machinery industry
b. Publishing and book trade industry
c. Pulp and paper industry
d. Automobile industry

Answer: d. Automobile industry
Explanation: The automobile industry was not

affected by the invention of printing in the 15th century. The printing revolution impacted industries like printing machinery, publishing, book trade, and pulp and paper industries.

Q296. The growth of literacy and educational institutions in Europe in the 15th century was largely due to:
a. The development of online education
b. The invention of movable type printing
c. The spread of radio broadcasting
d. The rise of personal computers

Answer: b. The invention of movable type printing
Explanation: The invention of movable type printing by Gutenberg in the 15th century led to the growth of literacy and educational institutions by making books more widely available.

Q297. The non-print media started to challenge the dominance of print media in the:
a. Early 19th century
b. Early 20th century
c. Second half of the 20th century
d. 21st century

Answer: c. Second half of the 20th century
Explanation: In the second half of the 20th century, non-print media, such as radio, television, and eventually digital media, began to challenge the dominance of print media.

Q298. Which of the following was **NOT** a result of the invention of movable type printing?
a. Rise in literacy rates
b. Emergence of publishing professionals
c. Decline of educational institutions
d. Creation of a printing machinery industry

Answer: c. Decline of educational institutions
Explanation: The invention of movable type printing led to the rise in literacy rates, the emergence of publishing professionals, and the creation of printing-related industries, but it did not lead to the decline of educational institutions.

Q299. What is the primary concern raised regarding the future of print media?
a. It is too expensive
b. It may be overshadowed by non-print media
c. It is not environmentally sustainable
d. It is too slow in distribution

Answer: b. It may be overshadowed by non-print media
Explanation: The primary concern is whether print media can withstand the pressure from the growing influence of non-print media such as digital and broadcast media.

Q300. Cave paintings from Altamira and Lascaux are examples of early:
a. Written communication
b. Non-print media
c. Printed materials
d. Books and manuscripts

Answer: b. Non-print media
Explanation: Cave paintings from Altamira and Lascaux represent early forms of non-print media, where messages were conveyed through drawings and symbols.

Q301. A **leaflet** is defined as:
a. A large printed sheet for advertising
b. A small sheet of paper folded once, with 2 or 4 pages
c. A printed card used for greeting
d. A booklet of more than 100 pages

Answer: b. A small sheet of paper folded once, with 2 or 4 pages
Explanation: A leaflet is a small sheet of paper, usually folded once to create two or four pages, and typically not stapled or stitched.

Q302. According to UNESCO, a **pamphlet** is:
a. A periodical publication
b. A printed publication with more than 50 pages
c. A non-periodic printed publication of 5 to 48 pages
d. A greeting card

Answer: c. A non-periodic printed publication of 5 to 48 pages
Explanation: A pamphlet, as defined by UNESCO, is a non-periodic printed publication of 5 to 48 pages, excluding cover pages, and is usually stapled or stitched.

Q303. What is the minimum number of pages for a publication to be considered a **book** according to UNESCO?
a. 20 pages
b. 49 pages
c. 100 pages
d. 150 pages

Answer: b. 49 pages
Explanation: According to UNESCO, a book is a non-periodic printed publication of at least 49 pages, excluding cover pages.

Q304. Which of the following is **NOT** typically included in libraries' collections?
a. Books
b. Leaflets
c. Pamphlets
d. Printed cards

Answer: d. Printed cards
Explanation: Libraries generally focus on books, leaflets, and pamphlets for their collections, while printed cards (used for greetings or invitations) are not typically included.

Q305. A **printed card** is primarily used for:
a. Advertising
b. Greetings and invitations
c. Educational purposes
d. Political campaigning

Answer: b. Greetings and invitations
Explanation: Printed cards are usually used for sending greetings or invitations to events like weddings and festivals.

Q306. Printed sheets are generally used for:
a. Greeting cards
b. Advertising, campaigning, and other purposes
c. Educational textbooks
d. Library collections

Answer: b. Advertising, campaigning, and other purposes
Explanation: Printed sheets are typically used for advertising, campaigning, and other promotional purposes, not for library collections or textbooks.

Q307. The size of **The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language (Encyclopedic ed.)** is:
a. 28 x 21 cm
b. 15 x 10 cm
c. 40 x 30 cm
d. 25 x 18 cm

Answer: a. 28 x 21 cm
Explanation: The size of **The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language (Encyclopedic ed.)** is 28 x 21 cm.

Q308. A **pamphlet** is usually:
a. Bound in hard covers
b. Printed with a large number of pages
c. Stapled or stitched
d. Printed to convey greetings

Answer: c. Stapled or stitched
Explanation: Pamphlets are typically stapled or stitched and usually contain simple information on a particular topic.

Q309. The **leaflet** is typically **NOT**:
a. Stapled or stitched
b. Larger than a book
c. Folded once
d. Printed to provide information

Answer: b. Larger than a book
Explanation: A leaflet is generally smaller than a book and is folded once, not large like a book.

Q310. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about a book?
a. A book contains at least 49 pages
b. A book is printed on a single sheet of paper
c. A book is usually stitched or stapled along one edge
d. A book is placed within protective covers

Answer: b. A book is printed on a single sheet of paper
Explanation: A book typically consists of multiple pages and is stitched or stapled along one edge, not printed on a single sheet of paper.

Q311. In a **children's book**, illustrations are primarily used to:
a. Provide detailed explanations
b. Make the book more attractive and educative
c. Replace the text entirely
d. Fill up blank spaces

Answer: b. Make the book more attractive and educative
Explanation: Illustrations in children's books are used to make them visually appealing and to support educational content.

Q312. A **frontispiece** in a book is:
a. A decorative page at the end of the book
b. An illustration that faces the title page
c. A detailed index of the book
d. The first chapter of the book

Answer: b. An illustration that faces the title page
Explanation: A frontispiece is an illustration placed facing the title page, often used in books like biographies or festschriften.

Q313. Periodicals are an important source of information because they:
a. Are published once a year
b. Contain only advertisements
c. Present the latest research findings and reviews
d. Are printed in only one language

Answer: c. Present the latest research findings and reviews
Explanation: Periodicals, especially primary periodicals, publish the latest research, while secondary periodicals summarize these findings in abstracts or reviews.

Q314. A **secondary periodical**:
a. Publishes original research findings
b. Gathers and summarizes information from primary periodicals
c. Contains mostly advertisements
d. Is not regularly published

Answer: b. Gathers and summarizes information from primary periodicals
Explanation: Secondary periodicals collect and present information from primary periodicals, typically in the form of abstracts, articles, or reviews.

Q315. The primary function of **newspapers** is to:
a. Publish novels
b. Serve as a powerful medium for communication
c. Provide entertainment only
d. Teach academic subjects

Answer: b. Serve as a powerful medium for communication
Explanation: Newspapers have long served as a powerful medium for communicating current events, news, and updates to the public.

Q316. Newspapers in India are published in:
a. Only English and Hindi
b. A few regional languages
c. Numerous regional languages like Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, etc.
d. Only Hindi and Bengali

Answer: c. Numerous regional languages like Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, etc.
Explanation: In India, newspapers are published not only in English and Hindi but also in many regional languages such as Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, and Telugu.

Q317. A **map** is:
a. A photograph of a location
b. A written description of a place
c. A depiction of the earth's surface or a component of it
d. A type of book

Answer: c. A depiction of the earth's surface or a component of it
Explanation: A map is a visual representation of the earth's surface or specific areas such as countries, cities, or roads.

Q318. Illustrations in books are primarily used to:
a. Replace the text
b. Make the content more visually engaging
c. Serve as references for research
d. Provide detailed factual content

Answer: b. Make the content more visually engaging
Explanation: Illustrations are used to enhance the visual appeal of a book and engage the reader, particularly in educational or children's books.

Q319. Periodicals are an essential source for researchers because they:
a. Only provide historical content
b. Offer the most recent updates on research findings
c. Contain fiction and entertainment content
d. Are published in limited languages

Answer: b. Offer the most recent updates on research findings
Explanation: Periodicals, especially primary ones, offer the latest research and developments, which are crucial for researchers to stay informed.

Q320. Maps are usually printed on:
a. Transparent sheets
b. Durable sheets of paper
c. Digital screens only
d. Magazines

Answer: b. Durable sheets of paper
Explanation: Maps are typically printed on durable sheets of paper, as they need to withstand use and display details about geographic locations.

Q321. Calendars and diaries are primarily used by organizations to:
a. Provide a record of past events
b. Distribute free to employees, customers, and agents
c. Advertise products only
d. Display only national holidays

Answer: b. Distribute free to employees, customers, and agents
Explanation: Organizations produce calendars and diaries to distribute to employees, customers, and other stakeholders, often containing relevant information such as dates, holidays, and scenic photographs.

Q322. The **photographs** on some calendars typically depict:
a. Business strategies
b. Famous personalities
c. Scenic beauty like temples, mountains, etc.
d. Financial reports

Answer: c. Scenic beauty like temples, mountains, etc.
Explanation: Many calendars feature colorful photographs of scenic places, temples, mountains, and other visually attractive subjects.

Q323. Non-print media can be categorized into:
a. Oral, written, and cyber media
b. Conventional, electronic, and cyber media
c. Written, visual, and oral media
d. Print, oral, and visual media

Answer: b. Conventional, electronic, and cyber media
Explanation: Non-print media is classified into conventional (oral, audio, visual, audio-visual), electronic, and cyber media.

Q324. The **oral medium** of communication is:
a. The least used form of communication
b. Primarily used for one-way communication
c. Used for communication in various forms, from one-to-one to many-to-many
d. Confined to written messages

Answer: c. Used for communication in various forms, from one-to-one to many-to-many
Explanation: Oral communication is versatile and can occur in various settings, such as one-to-one, one-to-few, one-to-many, and many-to-many.

Q325. One-to-One communication in the oral medium occurs when:
a. A teacher speaks to a class
b. A person gives a speech to a large audience
c. Two individuals talk to each other
d. A political leader addresses thousands of people

Answer: c. Two individuals talk to each other
Explanation: One-to-one communication happens when two people engage in a conversation, such as between friends, family, or in interviews.

Q326. One-to-a Few communication occurs in situations such as:
a. Classroom lectures
b. Large conferences
c. One-on-one interviews
d. Press conferences

Answer: a. Classroom lectures
Explanation: In this form of communication, a speaker (like a teacher) addresses a small group of people (like students in a classroom).

Q327. One-to-Many communication is common in:
a. Group discussions
b. Press conferences
c. Personal phone calls
d. Round table conferences

Answer: b. Press conferences
Explanation: One-to-many communication occurs when a single speaker addresses a large group, such as a press conference where a VIP responds to many reporters' questions.

Q328. Many-to-One communication typically happens when:
a. A teacher addresses the class
b. A group of people presents their grievances to a VIP
c. A speaker gives a public address
d. A group holds a round table conference

Answer: b. A group of people presents their grievances to a VIP
Explanation: This form of communication happens when several people express their views or complaints to a single listener, such as a VIP or government official.

Q329. Many-to-Many communication occurs in:
a. Telephone conversations
b. Group discussions or round table conferences
c. Classroom settings
d. Personal interviews

Answer: b. Group discussions or round table conferences
Explanation: Many-to-many communication occurs in settings like group discussions or conferences, where everyone has a chance to speak and interact with others.

Q330. Oral communication through **electronic devices** like the telephone, radio, and television:
a. Requires no physical medium
b. Can only be used for long-distance communication
c. Transmits information over long distances
d. Is limited to one-on-one conversations

Answer: c. Transmits information over long distances
Explanation: Oral communication can be transmitted over long distances with the use of devices like telephones, radios, and televisions, making it more accessible than face-to-face conversations.

Internet

Feature	Description
Origin	Initially launched by ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) of the US Department of Defence in the 1960s.
Initial Network (1969)	4 computers connected to form ARPANET.
Key Milestones	1972 - Introduction of email, 1997 - 20 million computers connected.
Access Requirements	Requires a computer, sound card, Internet connection (ISP), and browser software like Netscape Navigator.
Search Engines	Google, Bing, etc., used to find information online using keywords.

Q331. Cybermedia refers to:
a. A physical space for media distribution
b. Only the Internet and World Wide Web
c. Physical objects like television and radio
d. Traditional print media

Answer: b. Only the Internet and World Wide Web
Explanation: Cybermedia refers to digital media platforms, specifically the Internet and the World Wide Web, which function in cyberspace.

Q332. Cyberspace and **Cybermedia** are different because:
a. Cybermedia requires an encompassing space
b. Cyberspace is a physical space, while cybermedia is virtual
c. Cybermedia doesn't require a physical space like cyberspace does
d. Cybermedia and cyberspace are the same

Answer: c. Cybermedia doesn't require a physical space like cyberspace does
Explanation: Cybermedia refers to platforms like the Internet and World Wide Web, which operate in the virtual realm, whereas cyberspace refers to the entire digital and virtual environment.

Q333. The **World Wide Web (WWW)** is:
a. A type of software used for data storage
b. A platform with its own database
c. A mechanism that searches and retrieves data from databases owned by others
d. A government-controlled medium

Answer: c. A mechanism that searches and retrieves data from databases owned by others
Explanation: The WWW acts as a platform to access and search through various databases, rather than hosting its own databases.

Q334. The **World Wide Web** was created by:
a. Steve Jobs
b. Bill Gates
c. Tim Berners-Lee
d. Larry Page

Answer: c. Tim Berners-Lee
Explanation: Tim Berners-Lee, a physicist at CERN, created the World Wide Web using a hypertext model and Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

Q335. The **World Wide Web (WWW)** operates by using:
a. HTML only
b. Hypertext and Internet addresses
c. Database management software
d. Print media

Answer: b. Hypertext and Internet addresses
Explanation: The WWW uses hypertext documents, which are coded with Internet addresses, to allow users to access information from various servers.

Q336. The **World Wide Web** has become an integral part of our culture because it allows:
a. Only the exchange of scientific information
b. Only e-commerce
c. A variety of activities like communication, shopping, news dissemination, and making

friendships
d. Communication solely in the form of emails

Answer: c. A variety of activities like communication, shopping, news dissemination, and making friendships
Explanation: The WWW is used for a wide range of activities, from exchanging scientific information to advertising products, connecting people globally, and even forming relationships.

Q337. The mechanism that allows users to retrieve information from millions of global databases is provided by:
a. Satellite networks
b. Internet and World Wide Web together
c. Social media platforms
d. Traditional print libraries

Answer: b. Internet and World Wide Web together
Explanation: The Internet and the World Wide Web provide a mechanism for accessing vast global databases, offering users easy access to information from across the world.

Q338. Tim Berners-Lee created the World Wide Web by combining which two technologies?
a. Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) and HTML
b. Hypertext model and SGML with extensions
c. Internet and Hypertext
d. JavaScript and HTML

Answer: b. Hypertext model and SGML with extensions
Explanation: Tim Berners-Lee created the World Wide Web using a hypertext model and SGML with some extensions to enable documents to be read and accessed over the Internet.

Q339. World Wide Web (WWW) is primarily used for:
a. Hosting personal data
b. Searching information and communicating globally
c. Storing physical archives
d. Creating physical documents

Answer: b. Searching information and communicating globally
Explanation: The WWW is a platform for accessing information, communicating globally, and engaging in various online activities.

Q340. The **Internet** and the **World Wide Web** combined allow users to:
a. Share only images and videos
b. Access information from numerous databases worldwide
c. Print documents easily
d. Store personal data securely

Answer: b. Access information from numerous databases worldwide
Explanation: The combination of the Internet and the World Wide Web provides the tools and infrastructure needed to access vast amounts of data from global databases.

Q341. A **CD-ROM** is a hard plastic disc with a storing capacity of approximately:
a. 1.44 MB
b. 650 MB
c. 1 GB
d. 100 MB

Answer: b. 650 MB
Explanation: A CD-ROM typically has a storing capacity of around 650 megabytes, which is a vast amount compared to older media like floppy disks.

Q342. The capacity of a **double-sided-double-density (DSDD)** floppy disk is:
a. 650 MB
b. 1 GB
c. 1.44 MB
d. 300 MB

Answer: c. 1.44 MB
Explanation: A DSDD floppy disk has a storage capacity of 1.44 MB, which is much smaller than a CD-ROM's 650 MB capacity.

Q343. The average access time to CD-ROM data is approximately:
a. 130 milliseconds to 300 milliseconds
b. 10 milliseconds to 50 milliseconds
c. 500 milliseconds to 1 second
d. 1 second to 2 seconds

Answer: a. 130 milliseconds to 300 milliseconds
Explanation: CD-ROMs have an average access time ranging between 130 milliseconds to 300 milliseconds.

Q344. CD Interactive (CD-i) was developed by:
a. Microsoft and Sony
b. Philips and Sony
c. IBM and Philips
d. Apple and Sony

Answer: b. Philips and Sony
Explanation: CD Interactive (CD-i) was developed by Philips and Sony as a multimedia system in the 1980s.

Q345. The main purpose of **CD Interactive (CD-i)** was initially envisioned for:
a. Web browsing
b. Creative leisure, education, and training
c. Video editing
d. Online gaming

Answer: b. Creative leisure, education, and training
Explanation: CD-i was originally developed for use in creative leisure, education and training, entertainment, home use, and even in cars.

Q346. The **CD-i** player was launched in:
a. 1986
b. 1990
c. 1995
d. 2000

Answer: b. 1990
Explanation: Although its specifications were launched in 1986, the CD-i player did not appear until around 1990.

Q347. CD-i was eventually replaced by:
a. Blu-ray
b. DVD
c. USB drives
d. Digital tapes

Answer: b. DVD
Explanation: DVD technology proved to be a better alternative to CD-i, leading to its decline in the market.

Q348. Philips eventually backed out of the **CD-i** project after selling:
a. A few hundred thousand units
b. Several million units
c. A few thousand units
d. Over 10 million units

Answer: a. A few hundred thousand units
Explanation: Philips sold several hundred thousand CD-i units but eventually backed out due to the lack of a large market for the product.

Q349. Even though **CD-i** did not gain widespread popularity, it is still used in:
a. Home entertainment systems
b. Education and training in the USA
c. Online gaming
d. Music production

Answer: b. Education and training in the USA
Explanation: Despite its limited market, CD-i is still being used for educational and training purposes in the USA.

Q350. The **CD-i** technology was part of an attempt to create a **multimedia system** that combined:
a. Audio and video only
b. Text, audio, and video
c. Audio and text only
d. Video and interactive games

Answer: b. Text, audio, and video
Explanation: CD-i was designed as a multimedia

system, combining text, audio, and video to offer an interactive experience.

Q351. The acronym **DVD** originally stood for:
a. Digital Versatile Disc
b. Digital Video Disc
c. Digital Variable Disc
d. Digital Voice Disc

Answer: b. Digital Video Disc
Explanation: Initially, DVD was referred to as Digital Video Disc, but it was later changed to Digital Versatile Disc due to its broader usage.

Q352. A standard **single-layer, single-sided DVD** has a storage capacity of:
a. 1 GB
b. 4.7 GB
c. 8.5 GB
d. 17 GB

Answer: b. 4.7 GB
Explanation: A standard single-layer, single-sided DVD can store approximately 4.7 GB of data, which is about eight times the capacity of a standard CD.

Q353. The storage capacity of a **two-layered standard DVD** is:
a. 4.7 GB
b. 8.5 GB
c. 17 GB
d. 1.44 MB

Answer: b. 8.5 GB
Explanation: A two-layered standard DVD can store up to 8.5 GB of data.

Q354. The storage capacity of a **two-layered, two-sided DVD** is:
a. 4.7 GB
b. 8.5 GB
c. 17 GB
d. 25 GB

Answer: c. 17 GB
Explanation: A two-layered, two-sided DVD can store up to 17 GB of data, significantly more than a standard CD or DVD.

Q355. To use a **DVD**, you need a new disk drive that is also compatible with:
a. Blu-ray discs
b. CD-ROMs and audio CDs
c. USB drives
d. External hard drives

Answer: b. CD-ROMs and audio CDs
Explanation: A DVD drive is required to read DVDs, and it is typically backward-compatible to read older CD-ROMs and audio CDs as well.

Q356. The **DVD** is primarily used for storing:
a. Only audio
b. Only video
c. Text and multimedia data
d. Only computer files

Answer: c. Text and multimedia data
Explanation: DVDs are versatile and used for storing a wide range of data, including video films, texts, and multimedia content.

Q357. A **DVD** is similar in size and appearance to:
a. A Blu-ray disc
b. A CD or CD-ROM
c. A floppy disk
d. A hard disk

Answer: b. A CD or CD-ROM
Explanation: DVDs are similar in size and appearance to CDs, with both having a diameter of 12 cm.

Q358. The main reason why **DVD** was rebranded from Digital Video Disc to Digital Versatile Disc is its:
a. Limited use for video
b. Ability to store a variety of data types
c. Small size
d. High speed of access

Answer: b. Ability to store a variety of data types
Explanation: The rebranding to Digital Versatile Disc reflects the broad range of data (not just video) that DVDs can store, including text, multimedia, and large files.

Q359. The abbreviation **WORM** stands for:
a. Write Once Read Only Many times
b. Write Once Read Multiple times
c. Write Once Read Many times
d. Write Only Read Many times

Answer: c. Write Once Read Many times
Explanation: WORM media allows data to be written only once, but it can be read many times. Data cannot be erased or altered.

Q360. CD-R, a type of WORM media, was introduced in:
a. 1985
b. 1993
c. 2000
d. 1990

Answer: b. 1993
Explanation: CD-R (Compact Disc-Recordable) media, a WORM type, was introduced in 1993, allowing data to be written once and read many times.

Q361. Photo-CD is a type of **CD-R** used to:
a. Store music
b. Record video
c. Store photographs as electronic still images
d. Store software

Answer: c. Store photographs as electronic still images
Explanation: Photo-CD is a WORM media that specifically records photographs as digital images.

Q362. Magnetic media stores data using:
a. Laser technology
b. Ink printing
c. Magnetic material such as iron oxide
d. Electric charge

Answer: c. Magnetic material such as iron oxide
Explanation: Magnetic media uses materials like iron oxide to store data, with the magnetic properties allowing for the retention of information.

Q363. The first use of **magnetic tapes** to store data was for the **UNIVAC** computer in:
a. 1945
b. 1951
c. 1960
d. 1975

Answer: b. 1951
Explanation: Magnetic tapes were first used to store data in 1951 for the UNIVAC computer, marking a major milestone in data storage technology.

Q364. A **magnetic tape** is made from:
a. Rubber
b. Plastic coated with iron oxide
c. Silicon
d. Copper

Answer: b. Plastic coated with iron oxide
Explanation: Magnetic tapes are thin ribbons made from plastic, with one side coated in iron oxide to store data magnetically.

Q365. Magnetic tapes were first used for:
a. Audio recording
b. Video storage
c. Storing computer data
d. Photographic images

Answer: c. Storing computer data
Explanation: Magnetic tapes were originally used for storing computer data, particularly for the UNIVAC computer in 1951.

Q366. WORM media cannot:
a. Be written to
b. Be read

c. Have data erased or altered
d. Store data

Answer: c. Have data erased or altered
Explanation: WORM media allows data to be written once, and the data cannot be erased or altered once written.

Q367. The first use of **magnetic discs** as a data storage device occurred in:
a. 1950
b. 1962
c. 1975
d. 1980

Answer: b. 1962
Explanation: Magnetic discs were first introduced as a data storage device in 1962, marking the beginning of their use in computer systems.

Q368. A collection of **magnetic discs** is called:
a. Disk stack
b. Disc pack
c. Disk array
d. Magnetic collection

Answer: b. Disc pack
Explanation: A collection of magnetic discs, typically eleven in number, is referred to as a disc pack.

Q369. The typical storage capacity of a **disc pack** is:
a. 1MB
b. 3MB
c. 5MB
d. 10MB

Answer: b. 3MB
Explanation: A typical disc pack holds a capacity of around 3MB of data.

Q370. The **floppy disk** is also known by various names such as:
a. Floppy drive
b. Disc pack
c. Diskette
d. CD-R

Answer: c. Diskette
Explanation: The floppy disk is commonly referred to by various names such as diskette, floppy, or disk.

Q371. The original size of a **floppy disk** was:
a. 3.5 inches
b. 5.25 inches
c. 8 inches
d. 10 inches

Answer: c. 8 inches
Explanation: The original floppy disk had a diameter of 8 inches before it was reduced in size to 5.25 inches and later to 3.5 inches.

Q372. The **floppy disk** is primarily made from:
a. Glass
b. Mylar
c. Plastic
d. Aluminum

Answer: b. Mylar
Explanation: Floppy disks are made from Mylar, a type of plastic material, coated with magnetic material.

Q373. The typical capacity of a modern **floppy disk** is:
a. 256KB
b. 512KB
c. 1.44MB
d. 3MB

Answer: c. 1.44MB
Explanation: Modern floppy disks typically have a storage capacity of 1.44MB.

Q374. Magnetic discs are coated with:
a. Silicon
b. Iron oxide
c. Copper
d. Aluminum oxide

Answer: b. Iron oxide
Explanation: Magnetic discs are coated with iron oxide or a similar magnetic material that allows data to be stored magnetically.

Q375. Microforms are typically used for:
a. Audio storage
b. Video storage
c. Miniature reproductions of documents
d. Digital storage

Answer: c. Miniature reproductions of documents
Explanation: Microforms are used to store miniature reproductions of documents that require magnification for viewing.

Q376. The magnification required to read microforms is typically:
a. 2x
b. 5x
c. 10x
d. 210x

Answer: c. 10x
Explanation: A magnification of 10 times is usually sufficient to read microforms, although some cases may require up to 210 times magnification.

Q377. Roll microfilm typically comes in which widths?
a. 12mm or 25mm
b. 8mm or 18mm
c. 16mm or 35mm
d. 20mm or 50mm

Answer: c. 16mm or 35mm
Explanation: Roll microfilm typically comes in widths of either 16mm or 35mm, wound on a reel or loaded into a cassette or cartridge.

Q378. The length of a standard roll of **microfilm** is usually:
a. 50 feet
b. 100 feet
c. 200 feet
d. 500 feet

Answer: b. 100 feet
Explanation: A standard roll of microfilm is usually 100 feet long.

Q379. Which of the following is a type of **flat microform**?
a. Microfilm
b. Microfiche
c. Punched cards
d. Digital disc

Answer: b. Microfiche
Explanation: Microfiche is a type of flat microform, along with superfiche and ultrafiche.

Q380. Punched cards were used for:
a. Data storage according to a code
b. Audio processing
c. Video recording
d. Digital printing

Answer: a. Data storage according to a code
Explanation: Punched cards were used for storing data according to a specific code for processing by automatic data processing machines.

Q381. Aperture cards have a window or aperture that holds:
a. Digital data
b. Microfilm strips
c. Printed documents
d. Magnetic media

Answer: b. Microfilm strips
Explanation: Aperture cards are punched cards with a window or aperture at one end, which holds microfilm strips, often 35mm or 16mm in size.

Q382. The typical size of an **aperture card** is:
a. 3.25 x 7.37 inches
b. 4.25 x 9.25 inches

c. 5.25 x 10.37 inches
d. 6.5 x 12 inches

Answer: a. 3.25 x 7.37 inches
Explanation: The typical size of an aperture card is 3.25 x 7.37 inches, though various sizes are available.

UNIT 7

National information Systems and programs

Q383. The full form of **NISSAT** is:
a. National Institute for Science and Technology Application and Training
b. National Information System for Science and Technology
c. National Information System for Software and Technology
d. National Institute for Scientific and Technical Advancement

Answer: b. National Information System for Science and Technology
Explanation: NISSAT stands for National Information System for Science and Technology.

Q384. NISSAT was launched by which department?
a. Department of Science and Technology (DST)
b. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)
c. Ministry of Education
d. Ministry of Information Technology

Answer: b. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)
Explanation: NISSAT was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

Q385. The broad objective of the **NISSAT program** was to:
a. Train scientists and technologists
b. Interlink and coordinate information sources and services
c. Develop scientific publications
d. Promote international research collaboration

Answer: b. Interlink and coordinate information sources and services
Explanation: NISSAT aimed to create an effective network by interlinking and coordinating a large number of information sources, systems, and services.

Q386. The **NISSAT program** was formally implemented in:
a. August 1975
b. December 1976
c. September 1977
d. January 1978

Answer: c. September 1977
Explanation: NISSAT was formally implemented in September 1977.

Q387. The coordinating agency for the **NISSAT program** is under the purview of:
a. Ministry of Education
b. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)
c. Ministry of Science and Technology
d. Indian National Science Academy

Answer: b. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)
Explanation: DSIR is responsible for the overall coordination of the NISSAT program.

Q388. The full form of **VAPIS** is:
a. Value Added Program for Information Systems
b. Value Added Patent Information Systems
c. Virtual Access to Patent Information Systems
d. Variable Access Patent Information Systems

Answer: b. Value Added Patent Information Systems
Explanation: VAPIS was established to strengthen patent information activities in India.

Q389. VAPIS was established in which two areas?

a. Physics and Mathematics
b. Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Engineering
c. Agriculture and Medicine
d. Electronics and Communication

Answer: b. Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Engineering
Explanation: VAPIS focused on chemistry and chemical technology at National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, and engineering at Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore.

Q390. The **NACIDS centres** were established to:
a. Develop patents
b. Provide online access to international databases
c. Train scientists in patent drafting
d. Publish research journals

Answer: b. Provide online access to international databases
Explanation: NACIDS provided access to international databases through online search service providers like DIALOG, STN, and SDC.

Q391. NACIDS centres were located in:
a. Rural areas for technology dissemination
b. Metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, and Pune
c. Small towns for grassroots innovation
d. Universities across India

Answer: b. Metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, and Pune
Explanation: These centres were established in major R&D institutions in metro cities.

Q392. The **CD-ROM National Collection Centre** was set up at:
a. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
b. Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore
c. Foundation for Innovations and Technology Transfer, IIT Delhi
d. Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

Answer: c. Foundation for Innovations and Technology Transfer, IIT Delhi
Explanation: The CD-ROM National Collection Centre was established at IIT Delhi in 1996.

Q393. The **CD-ROM National Collection Centre** ceased functioning in:
a. 2001
b. 2003
c. 2005
d. 2010

Answer: b. 2003
Explanation: The CD-ROM National Collection Centre stopped functioning in 2003.

NISSAT Supported National Information Centers

S.No.	Information Centre	Host Institution
1	**National Information Centre for Leather and Allied Industries (NICLAI)**	Central Leather Institute, Chennai
2	**National Information Centre for Food Sciences (NICFOS)**	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
3	**National Information Centre for Machine Tools and Production Engineering (NICMAP)**	Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore
4	**National Information Centre for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (NICDAP)**	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
5	**National Information Centre for Textiles and Allied**	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research

	Subjects (NICTAS)	Association (ATIRA)
6	**National Information Centre for Chemistry and Chemical Technology (NICHEM)**	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
7	**National Information Centre for Management (NICMAN)**	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
8	**National Information Centre for Marine and Aquatic Sciences (NICMAS)**	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
9	**National Information Centre for Advanced Ceramics (NICAC)**	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta
10	**National Information Centre for Bibliometrics (NCB)**	National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCSIR), Delhi
11	**National Information Centre for Crystallography (NICRYS)**	University of Madras, Chennai
12	**National Information Centre for CD-ROM (NICDROM)**	National Aerospace Laboratory, Bangalore
13	**CD-ROM National Collection Centre (NCCC)**	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi

Q394. Which of the following library networks was **not** established under NISSAT?
a. DELNET
b. CALIBNET
c. INFLIBNET
d. ADINET

Answer: c. INFLIBNET
Explanation: INFLIBNET is a separate initiative and was not established under NISSAT.

Q395. The **Indian Ocean Server** was established at:
a. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
b. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
c. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
d. IIT Delhi

Answer: b. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
Explanation: The Indian Ocean Server was set up at NIO, Goa.

Q396. The discussion forum **'LISFORUM'** was created in collaboration with:
a. DESIDOC
b. NSCI at IISc Bangalore
c. UNESCO
d. CDC, New Delhi

Answer: b. NSCI at IISc Bangalore
Explanation: LISFORUM was a discussion platform established with NSCI at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Q397. Which software was **not** acquired by NISSAT from UNESCO?
a. CDS/ISIS
b. IDAMS
c. SANJAY
d. None of the above

Answer: c. SANJAY
Explanation: SANJAY was developed by NISSAT in collaboration with DESIDOC, whereas CDS/ISIS and IDAMS were acquired from UNESCO.

Q398. SANJAY software was developed for:
a. Bibliographical processing
b. Statistical data processing
c. Automation of library house-keeping and service functions
d. Online access to international databases

Answer: c. Automation of library house-keeping and service functions
Explanation: SANJAY was specifically created for library automation.

Q399. NISSAT's campaign helped **CCF (Common Communication Format)** gain what status in India?
a. International standard
b. De facto national standard
c. De jure national standard
d. Obsolete format

Answer: b. De facto national standard
Explanation: NISSAT promoted CCF, helping it become a de facto national standard for database creation and information exchange.

Q400. The number of **CDS/ISIS installations** in India supported by NISSAT was approximately:
a. 500
b. 1,000
c. 1,940
d. 2,500

Answer: c. 1,940
Explanation: NISSAT supported about 1,940 installations of CDS/ISIS software in India.

Q401. The **Indian Consultancy Website** was established at:
a. DESIDOC
b. IISc Bangalore
c. CDC, New Delhi
d. NIO, Goa

Answer: c. CDC, New Delhi
Explanation: The Indian Consultancy Website was set up at CDC, New Delhi.

Q402. The NISSAT Advisory Committee served as the National Advisory Group for:
a. INFLIBNET
b. ASTINFO/UNESCO
c. DIALOG Services
d. IFLA

Answer: b. ASTINFO/UNESCO
Explanation: NISSAT served as the National Advisory Group for ASTINFO/UNESCO, focusing on regional information exchange in Asia and the Pacific.

Q403. NISSAT contributed to the **World Information Report** in which year?
a. 1995
b. 1997
c. 2000
d. 2002

Answer: b. 1997
Explanation: NISSAT contributed a section on South Asia to the 1997 edition of the World Information Report.

Q404. The study **'Information Infrastructure for Planning Information Systems and Networks in Asia and Pacific Countries'** was conducted by:
a. DESIDOC and IISc Bangalore
b. UNESCO and the University of Library and Information Science, Tsukuba
c. NISSAT and DIALOG Services
d. ASTINFO and National Institute of Oceanography

Answer: b. UNESCO and the University of Library and Information Science, Tsukuba
Explanation: The study was undertaken by UNESCO in collaboration with the University of Library and Information Science, Tsukuba.

Q405. The **NISSAT Newsletter** was renamed as:
a. Indian Information Report
b. Library News Today
c. Information Today & Tomorrow
d. Scientometric Quarterly

Answer: c. Information Today & Tomorrow
Explanation: NISSAT's newsletter was renamed to *Information Today & Tomorrow* to provide updates on information systems and technology.

Q406. Which of the following areas was **not** a focus of NISSAT's R&D activities?
a. National Mapping of Science
b. Indian Science through Bibliometric Indicators
c. Industrial Innovation Indicators
d. Development of AI Chatbots

Answer: d. Development of AI Chatbots
Explanation: NISSAT's focus was on scientometric and bibliometric studies, not AI technologies.

Q407. NISSAT formally ceased operations in:
a. 1997
b. 2000
c. 2002
d. 2005

Answer: c. 2002
Explanation: NISSAT closed its operations in March 2002, although its earlier-supported centres continue functioning with institutional support.

Q408. NIC was established in:
a. 1975
b. 1977
c. 1985
d. 1990

Answer: a. 1975
Explanation: NIC was set up in 1975 to develop computerised Management Information Systems for government planning and decision-making.

Q409. NICNET, a nation-wide online network system, was commissioned in:
a. 1975
b. 1977
c. 1980
d. 1995

Answer: b. 1977
Explanation: NICNET was commissioned in 1977 to facilitate efficient information exchange between Central and State Government Departments.

Q410. NIC functions under which department of the Government of India?
a. Department of Telecommunications
b. Department of Information Technology
c. Ministry of Home Affairs
d. Ministry of External Affairs

Answer: b. Department of Information Technology
Explanation: NIC operates under the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

Q411. The NIC Training Unit is located at:
a. Pune
b. Mussoorie
c. New Delhi
d. Bangalore

Answer: b. Mussoorie
Explanation: NIC's Training Unit is situated in Mussoorie, while its Software Development Unit is in Pune.

Q412. How many NIC District Centres are there across India?
a. 250
b. 400
c. 571
d. 650

Answer: c. 571
Explanation: NIC has 571 District Centres, providing ICT services to almost all districts of India.

Q413. Which of the following is **not** a service offered by NIC?
a. E-Commerce
b. Networking
c. Artificial Intelligence Development
d. Video Conferencing

Answer: c. Artificial Intelligence Development
Explanation: While NIC offers services like e-commerce, networking, and video conferencing, AI development is not specifically mentioned as one of its services.

Q414. At the Central level, NIC provides informatics support to:
a. State Governments
b. Prime Minister's Office and Rashtrapati Bhawan
c. Judiciary Administration
d. Municipal Corporations

Answer: b. Prime Minister's Office and Rashtrapati Bhawan
Explanation: NIC provides informatics support to the Prime Minister's Office, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, and Central Government Ministries.

Q415. The resource divisions at NIC HQs specialize in:
a. E-Governance Policies
b. Database Maintenance Only
c. Various IT Areas for ICT Services
d. Hardware Procurement

Answer: c. Various IT Areas for ICT Services
Explanation: NIC's resource divisions specialize in different IT areas to support Application Divisions and other NIC Centres in providing ICT services.

Q416. One of the services offered by NIC is:
a. Agricultural Resource Mapping
b. Computer Aided Paperless Examination System (CAPES)
c. Space Research
d. Large-Scale Data Archiving

Answer: b. Computer Aided Paperless Examination System (CAPES)
Explanation: CAPES is one of the IT services offered by NIC.

Q417. Which of the following is **not** an information service provided by NIC?
a. Biomedical Information Service
b. Patent Information Service
c. Educational Information Service
d. Rural Information Service

Answer: c. Educational Information Service
Explanation: NIC provides three types of information services: Biomedical Information Service, Patent Information Service, and Rural Information Service.

Q418. The Indian Medlars Centre (IMC) is a joint initiative between NIC and:
a. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
b. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
c. Ministry of Rural Development
d. World Health Organization

Answer: b. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
Explanation: IMC is a collaborative effort between NIC and ICMR to meet the medical community's information needs.

Q419. Which of the following databases indexes 75 Indian biomedical periodicals from 1985 onwards?
a. medIND
b. IndMED
c. Union Catalogue of Biomedical Periodicals
d. USPAT

Answer: b. IndMED
Explanation: IndMED indexes 75 Indian biomedical periodicals starting from 1985.

Q420. The full text of 37 journals indexed in IndMED is available through:
a. IndMED
b. medIND
c. Union Catalogue of Biomedical Periodicals
d. CASSIS

Answer: b. medIND
Explanation: medIND provides full-text access to 37 journals indexed in IndMED.

Q421. Which database contains the serial holdings of 180 medical libraries in India?
a. IndMED
b. medIND
c. Union Catalogue of Biomedical Periodicals
d. USPAT

Answer: c. Union Catalogue of Biomedical Periodicals
Explanation: This database maintains the serial holdings of 180 medical libraries in India.

Q422. The largest patent databases in the world, provided by NIC, are:
a. USPAT and CASSIS
b. INPADOC and CASSIS
c. EPIDOS-INPADOC
d. IndMED and medIND

Answer: c. EPIDOS-INPADOC
Explanation: EPIDOS-INPADOC databases cover the bibliographies of patents from 65 countries since 1968.

Q423. The USPAT CD-ROM contains data of U.S. patents from:
a. 1968 to 1985
b. 1970 to 1990
c. 1975 to 1994
d. 1985 to 2000

Answer: c. 1975 to 1994
Explanation: USPAT CD-ROM includes bibliographic textual data of U.S. patents from 1975 to 1994.

Q424. Which year did NIC introduce IT in villages to support rural development?
a. 1975
b. 1986
c. 1990
d. 1994

Answer: b. 1986
Explanation: NIC introduced IT in villages in 1986 to improve rural development administration and information exchange.

Q425. Which of the following is **not** an Internet service provided by NIC through NICNET?
a. E-Mail
b. Directory Services
c. File Transfer Facility
d. Cloud Hosting

Answer: d. Cloud Hosting
Explanation: NIC provides services like E-Mail, WWW browsing, file transfer, directory services, and SMTP/UUCP gateway through NICNET. Cloud hosting is not explicitly mentioned.

Q426. What type of network services does NIC provide?
a. LAN and WAN Setup
b. LAN, Virtual Private Network (VPN), and Intranet Setup
c. Cloud-based Hosting Services Only
d. Internet Browsing and Data Storage

Answer: b. LAN, Virtual Private Network (VPN), and Intranet Setup
Explanation: NIC offers LAN, VPN, and Intranet setup services as part of its network services.

Q427. NIC's training centres are located at:
a. HQs in New Delhi only
b. Regional Centres only
c. HQs, Regional Centres, and State Centres
d. All District Centres

Answer: c. HQs, Regional Centres, and State Centres
Explanation: NIC's training centres are located at its headquarters in New Delhi, regional centres, and state centres.

Q428. NIC currently provides video-conferencing services in how many cities across India?
a. 150
b. 206

c. 300
d. 490

Answer: d. 490
Explanation: NIC provides video-conferencing services from 490 cities in India via NICNET.

Q429. NIC uses which technology for providing temporary video-conferencing services for events?
a. ISDN
b. LAN
c. Portable VSAT
d. NICNET

Answer: c. Portable VSAT
Explanation: Temporary video-conferencing services for events are provided using portable VSAT.

Q430. The Storage Area Network (SAN) set up by NIC is primarily used for:
a. Video-Conferencing Services
b. Hosting Websites, Portals, and Citizen Services
c. Internet Browsing Services
d. File Transfer Facility

Answer: b. Hosting Websites, Portals, and Citizen Services
Explanation: NIC's SAN is used as storage infrastructure for websites, portals, citizen services, databases, and email services.

Q431. How many websites are currently hosted by NIC's web server?
a. Around 1000
b. Around 1500
c. Around 2000
d. More than 3000

Answer: c. Around 2000
Explanation: NIC's state-of-the-art web server currently hosts around 2000 websites.

Note: Not Updated data

Q432. NIC provides the following web services **except**:
a. Website Design and Development
b. Web Page Hosting and Maintenance
c. Network Security Audits
d. Website Enhancement

Answer: c. Network Security Audits
Explanation: NIC provides web design, hosting, maintenance, and enhancement services, but network security audits are not explicitly mentioned as part of its offerings.

Q433. The Biotechnology Information System (BTIS) was established by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in:
a. 1986
b. 1987
c. 1990
d. 1995

Answer: b. 1987
Explanation: BTIS was established in 1987 by the DBT to disseminate bioinformatics information and tools for biotechnology applications.

Q434. The primary goal of the BTIS network is to:
a. Promote the commercialization of biotechnology products
b. Disseminate information and develop bioinformatics tools
c. Establish global biotechnology markets
d. Provide financial assistance for biotechnology research

Answer: b. Disseminate information and develop bioinformatics tools
Explanation: BTIS focuses on sharing information and developing tools for biotechnology and molecular biology.

Q435. Which of the following is **not** a subject area covered by the BTIS Distributed Information Centres?
a. Genetic Engineering
b. Virology and Animal Culture
c. Neuroinformatics
d. Space Technology

Answer: d. Space Technology
Explanation: Space technology is not related to the scope of BTIS.

Q436. The Distributed Information Centre for **Genetic Engineering** is located at:
a. Poona University, Pune
b. Indian Institute of Immunology, New Delhi
c. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
d. National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon

Answer: c. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
Explanation: IISc Bangalore is one of the centres focusing on Genetic Engineering under BTIS.

Q437. The Distributed Information Centre specializing in **Nucleic Acid and Protein Sequencing** is located at:
a. Bose Institute, Calcutta
b. CCMB, Hyderabad
c. IARI, New Delhi
d. Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh

Answer: b. CCMB, Hyderabad
Explanation: The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, specializes in Nucleic Acid and Protein Sequencing.

Q438. The Apex Centre under BTIS developed which of the following directories?
a. Research Profiles of Biotechnology Activities in India
b. Directory of Indian Patents in Biotechnology
c. Biotechnology Research Networks of the World
d. Biotech Startups Directory in India

Answer: a. Research Profiles of Biotechnology Activities in India
Explanation: The Apex Centre developed the directory "Research Profiles of Biotechnology Activities in India."

Q439. The Distributed Information Centre for **Neuroinformatics** is located at:
a. Indian Institute of Immunology, New Delhi
b. Bose Institute, Calcutta
c. National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon
d. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Answer: c. National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon
Explanation: The National Brain Research Centre in Gurgaon focuses on Neuroinformatics.

Q440. The **Patent Facilitating Cell** under the Apex Centre is primarily responsible for:
a. Funding biotechnology research projects
b. Filing patents and conducting patent searches
c. Training scientists in genetic engineering
d. Developing bioinformatics tools

Answer: b. Filing patents and conducting patent searches
Explanation: The Patent Facilitating Cell undertakes searching patent information and filing patents.

Biotechnology Information System (BTIS)

Subject Covered	Distributed Information Centre
Genetic Engineering	- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Bose Institute, Calcutta - Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Virology and Animal Culture	Poona University, Pune
Plant Tissue Culture and Molecular Biology	IARI, New Delhi
Immunology	Indian Institute of Immunology, New Delhi
Nucleic Acid and Protein Sequencing	CCMB, Hyderabad

Oncogenesis, Reproduction Physiology	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh
Protein Modeling and Engineering	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh
Neuro Informatics	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon

Q441. The high-speed Virtual Public Network (VPN) for bioinformatics in India, known as BIOGRID INDIA, is coordinated by:
a. HCL Info System
b. Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel
c. National Brain Research Centre
d. UNDP/FAO/UNIDO

Answer: c. National Brain Research Centre
Explanation: BIOGRID INDIA is coordinated by the National Brain Research Centre.

Q442. Which organization established the BIOGRID INDIA network?
a. DBT (Department of Biotechnology)
b. UNDP/FAO/UNIDO
c. Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel
d. Indian Institute of Technology

Answer: a. DBT (Department of Biotechnology)
Explanation: BIOGRID INDIA was established by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in India.

Q443. The first phase of BIOGRID INDIA has networked how many Distributed Information Centres (DICs)?
a. 5
b. 10
c. 11
d. 15

Answer: c. 11
Explanation: Eleven DICs have been networked in the first phase of BIOGRID INDIA.

Q444. BIOGRID INDIA allows the exchange of:
a. Only biotechnology software
b. Only genomics data
c. Databases and software created or acquired by DICs
d. Personal health information

Answer: c. Databases and software created or acquired by DICs
Explanation: BIOGRID INDIA facilitates the exchange of both databases and software created or acquired by DICs.

Q445. Which of the following is **not** a database available on BIOGRID INDIA?
a. Protein Data Bank
b. Plant Genome Databanks
c. European Bioinformatics Institute Databases
d. National Space Database

Answer: d. National Space Database
Explanation: BIOGRID INDIA does not host the National Space Database, but it does offer genomic and bioinformatics resources like the Protein Data Bank and others.

Q446. The international cooperation between India and the Weizmann Institute of Science (WIS), Israel, focuses on:
a. Bioinformatics
b. Space technology
c. Agricultural systems
d. Environmental management

Answer: a. Bioinformatics
Explanation: The international cooperation with the Weizmann Institute of Science focuses on bioinformatics.

Q447. The **Referral Centre** set up under the UNDP/FAO/UNIDO sponsored scheme maintains information on:
a. Human genome research
b. Farming systems, watershed management, and agroforestry
c. Global biodiversity conservation
d. Environmental disaster management

Answer: b. Farming systems, watershed management, and agroforestry
Explanation: The Referral Centre focuses on topics like farming systems, watershed management, agroforestry, and more under the FARM Programme.

Q448. Network connectivity under the international cooperation with UNDP/FAO/UNIDO has been established at national focal points in all of the following countries except:
a. China
b. Indonesia
c. Vietnam
d. Japan

Answer: d. Japan
Explanation: Network connectivity has been established in China, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, but not in Japan.

Q449. The ENVIS system was set up by the Government of India under which ministry?
a. Ministry of Science and Technology
b. Ministry of Environment and Forests
c. Ministry of Agriculture
d. Ministry of Rural Development

Answer: b. Ministry of Environment and Forests
Explanation: ENVIS was set up under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) to collect, collate, and disseminate environmental information.

Q450. In which year was the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) established?
a. 1979
b. 1982
c. 1990
d. 1995

Answer: b. 1982
Explanation: ENVIS was established in 1982 under the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Q451. ENVIS is a decentralised system with a network of distributed centres that collect, store, and disseminate environmental information. What is its main objective?
a. To monitor space activities
b. To aid in sustainable development and environmental management policies
c. To research nuclear energy use
d. To develop agricultural systems

Answer: b. To aid in sustainable development and environmental management policies
Explanation: ENVIS helps in sustainable development and the formulation of environmental management policies by providing relevant and timely information.

Q452. ENVIS serves as the National Focal Point of which international network?
a. INFOTERRA of UNEP
b. GESAMP
c. FAO Bioinformatics Network
d. International Space Research Network

Answer: a. INFOTERRA of UNEP
Explanation: ENVIS functions as the National Focal Point of the Global Information Network INFOTERRA of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Q453. Which of the following services is provided by the ENVIS portal?
a. Global satellite data
b. Environmental news and event updates
c. Space exploration updates
d. Agricultural policy documents

Answer: b. Environmental news and event updates
Explanation: The ENVIS portal provides information on major environmental events, activities, and current updates across the network.

Q454. What is the name of the quarterly abstracting periodical published by ENVIS?
a. Environmental Monitor
b. Paryavaran Abstracts

c. EcoReview
d. Green Bulletin

Answer: b. Paryavaran Abstracts
Explanation: ENVIS publishes a quarterly abstracting periodical titled "Paryavaran Abstracts," which provides information on environmental research in India.

Q455. ENVIS is linked to other networks such as DELNET and BTISNET. What does DELNET primarily focus on?
a. Education and Libraries
b. Biotechnology and Bioinformatics
c. Environmental Research
d. Economic Data Sharing

Answer: a. Education and Libraries
Explanation: DELNET (Development of Libraries Network) is focused on library and information science resources, supporting academic and research libraries.

Q456. The ENVIS portal connects various subject-specific ENVIS centres. What is the key purpose of this portal?
a. To showcase government policies
b. To facilitate inter-centre interaction and dissemination of environmental information
c. To monitor space technologies
d. To provide agricultural solutions

Answer: b. To facilitate inter-centre interaction and dissemination of environmental information
Explanation: The ENVIS portal acts as a catalyst for inter-centre interaction and for disseminating environmental information on various subjects.

Q457. INFLIBNET is an autonomous Inter University Centre under which of the following organizations?
a. Ministry of Education
b. University Grants Commission (UGC)
c. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
d. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Answer: b. University Grants Commission (UGC)
Explanation: INFLIBNET is an autonomous Inter University Centre under the University Grants Commission (UGC).

Q458. INFLIBNET was initially started as a project under which institution?
a. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
b. Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)
c. Indian National Science Academy (INSA)
d. National Information Centre (NIC)

Answer: b. Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)
Explanation: INFLIBNET was initially started as a project under IUCAA and later became an independent Inter University Centre in 1996.

Q459. What is the main function of INFLIBNET Centre?
a. To create new universities in India
b. To modernize university libraries and connect them through a nationwide high-speed data network
c. To offer online degrees to students
d. To regulate university examinations

Answer: b. To modernize university libraries and connect them through a nationwide high-speed data network
Explanation: INFLIBNET's primary goal is to modernize university libraries and connect them via a nationwide high-speed data network for optimal use of information.

Q460. Which software developed by INFLIBNET is used for library automation?
a. Koha
b. SOUL
c. DSpace
d. Greenstone

Answer: b. SOUL
Explanation: SOUL is the Windows-based

library management software developed by INFLIBNET for library automation.

Q461. Which of the following databases developed by INFLIBNET contains information on doctoral theses submitted to various Indian universities?
a. Serials Holdings
b. Theses Database
c. Research Projects Database
d. Books Database

Answer: b. Theses Database
Explanation: The Theses Database contains information about doctoral theses submitted to various Indian universities.

Q462. INFLIBNET's "Research Projects Database" provides information on:
a. Ongoing research projects in Indian universities
b. Online courses offered by universities
c. Library automation techniques
d. University rankings in India

Answer: a. Ongoing research projects in Indian universities
Explanation: The Research Projects Database provides details about ongoing research projects in universities across India.

Q463. What type of information does the "Experts Database" developed by INFLIBNET contain?
a. Profiles of university professors only
b. Profiles of scientists, researchers, and faculty members from leading R&D and educational institutions
c. Profiles of industry leaders
d. Information on government policies

Answer: b. Profiles of scientists, researchers, and faculty members from leading R&D and educational institutions
Explanation: The Experts Database contains profiles of scientists, researchers, and faculty members from top research and educational institutions in India.

Q464. INFLIBNET's database of "Current Serials" contains information about:
a. Historical journal archives
b. Currently subscribed journals by university libraries
c. Research papers published in the last five years
d. Past dissertations of university students

Answer: b. Currently subscribed journals by university libraries
Explanation: The "Current Serials" database holds information on journals currently subscribed to by university libraries in India.

Q465. Which of the following is NOT one of the databases developed by INFLIBNET?
a. DDC Serials
b. Secondary Serials/CD-ROM
c. International Journal of Research
d. Research Projects Database

Answer: c. International Journal of Research
Explanation: "International Journal of Research" is not listed among the databases developed by INFLIBNET. The other options are part of the databases provided by INFLIBNET.

Q466. NISCAIR came into existence on which date?
a. October 1, 2001
b. October 1, 2002
c. September 1, 2003
d. November 1, 2002

Answer: b. October 1, 2002
Explanation: NISCAIR was established on October 1, 2002, following the merger of INSDOC and NISCOM.

Q467. NISCAIR was formed by merging which two CSIR institutions?
a. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and CSIR
b. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) and National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM)
c. National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) and

Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI)
d. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)

Answer: b. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) and National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM)
Explanation: NISCAIR was formed after the merger of INSDOC and NISCOM.

Q468. What is the primary focus of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)?
a. Preservation of ancient scripts
b. Documenting existing knowledge on traditional systems of medicine
c. Creating digital archives for scientific journals
d. Cataloging modern research papers on medicine

Answer: b. Documenting existing knowledge on traditional systems of medicine
Explanation: The TKDL focuses on documenting traditional knowledge in various medicinal systems like Ayurveda, Yoga, and others, which was previously inaccessible due to language barriers.

Q469. Which department collaborated with NISCAIR to establish the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)?
a. Ministry of Science and Technology
b. Department of Biotechnology
c. AYUSH (Department of Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy)
d. Ministry of Environment and Forests

Answer: c. AYUSH (Department of Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy)
Explanation: AYUSH, along with NISCAIR and DIPP, collaborated to establish the TKDL.

Q470. The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is responsible for translating Sanskrit 'slokas' into which languages?
a. English and Hindi
b. English, Spanish, German, French, and Japanese
c. English, Russian, and Chinese
d. English, French, and Arabic

Answer: b. English, Spanish, German, French, and Japanese
Explanation: TKDL translates Sanskrit 'slokas' into English, Spanish, German, French, and Japanese, helping to make the knowledge more accessible globally.

Q471. Which classification system does the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) use for organizing data?
a. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
b. Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC)
c. Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)
d. Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

Answer: b. Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC)
Explanation: The TKDL uses the Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC) system for organizing the knowledge in the database.

Q472. Which of the following is a key responsibility of NISCAIR in the development of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)?
a. Writing research papers on Ayurveda
b. Developing user-friendly software and hardware platform for data entry
c. Teaching traditional medicine courses
d. Conducting surveys on traditional medicinal practices

Answer: b. Developing user-friendly software and hardware platform for data entry
Explanation: NISCAIR is responsible for developing the software and hardware platforms for data entry, digitizing images of 'slokas', and hosting the database.

Q473. The TKDL is primarily aimed at overcoming which of the following barriers?

a. Financial barriers to accessing traditional knowledge
b. Language barriers in understanding traditional knowledge
c. Technological barriers in implementing digital archives
d. Geographical barriers in accessing traditional medicines

Answer: b. Language barriers in understanding traditional knowledge
Explanation: The TKDL aims to overcome language barriers by translating Sanskrit 'slokas' into multiple languages for wider accessibility.

Q474. What does the search interface of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) allow users to do?
a. Search scientific research papers
b. Search for patents only
c. Perform full-text search and retrieval of TK information on International Patent Classification (IPC) and keywords in multiple languages
d. Search for traditional medicinal recipes

Answer: c. Perform full-text search and retrieval of TK information on International Patent Classification (IPC) and keywords in multiple languages
Explanation: The TKDL provides a search interface that allows full-text search and retrieval of information based on IPC and keywords in various languages.

Q475. In which phase have the activities under Ayurveda for the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) been initiated?
a. Phase I
b. Phase II
c. Phase III
d. Phase IV

Answer: b. Phase II
Explanation: Activities under Phase II of Ayurveda have been initiated for the TKDL.

Q476. Which of the following CSIR laboratories joined the TKDL Network Project as networking partners in February 2004?
a. NBRI, Lucknow
b. Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur
c. CFTRI, Mysore
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: Nine CSIR laboratories, including NBRI, Lucknow; CIMAP, Lucknow; ITRC, Lucknow; and others, joined the TKDL Network Project in February 2004.

Q477. Which project aims to provide electronic access to curriculum-related material in science and technology to students in remote areas?
a. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)
b. National Science Digital Library (NSDL)
c. National Library Information System (NLIS)
d. National Education Network (NEN)

Answer: b. National Science Digital Library (NSDL)
Explanation: The NSDL project aims to provide electronic access to curriculum-related materials to students in remote areas.

Q478. Who will actively participate in the implementation of the National Science Digital Library (NSDL)?
a. UGC and Ministry of Science and Technology
b. UGC and Ministry of Human Resource Development
c. Ministry of Environment and Forests
d. CSIR and Ministry of Agriculture

Answer: b. UGC and Ministry of Human Resource Development
Explanation: The NSDL project will be implemented with the active participation of UGC and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Q479. In which phase will the National Science Digital Library (NSDL) cover students at the undergraduate level?
a. First phase

b. Second phase
c. Third phase
d. Fourth phase

Answer: a. First phase
Explanation: In the first phase, the NSDL project will focus on providing access to students at the undergraduate level in Indian universities and colleges.

Q480. In which year was the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) established?
a. 1965
b. 1969
c. 1972
d. 1981

Answer: b. 1969
Explanation: The ICSSR was established in 1969 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to promote social science research in India.

Q481. What is the purpose of the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)?
a. To promote social science research
b. To provide library and information support to the social science community
c. To organize conferences and seminars
d. To maintain social science archives

Answer: b. To provide library and information support to the social science community
Explanation: NASSDOC was set up to provide library and information support to the social science community and help in the development of research resources.

Q482. What is the planned integrated and computerized database by NASSDOC?
a. INSSPEL (Indian Social Sciences Periodical Literature)
b. NSSDB (National Social Science Database)
c. ICSSRCAT (ICSSR Catalog)
d. NASSDOCBASE

Answer: a. INSSPEL (Indian Social Sciences Periodical Literature)
Explanation: NASSDOC plans to create INSSPEL, an integrated and computerized database for social science periodical literature in India.

Q483. What is the INDO-DUTCH Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD)?
a. A collaborative research program between India and The Netherlands on alternative healthcare systems
b. A research program on tropical agriculture
c. A collaborative research program on social science development between ICSSR and the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO)
d. A cultural exchange program between India and The Netherlands

Answer: c. A collaborative research program on social science development between ICSSR and the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO)
Explanation: IDPAD is a collaborative international research program initiated in 1981 between ICSSR, New Delhi, and WOTRO, The Hague, focusing on alternatives in development.

Q484. Where is the headquarters of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) located?
a. Mumbai
b. Kolkata
c. Bangalore
d. New Delhi

Answer: d. New Delhi
Explanation: The headquarters of ICSSR is located in New Delhi.

Q485. In which year was the Indo-American Centre for International Studies (IACIS) founded?
a. 1960
b. 1964
c. 1970
d. 1980

Answer: b. 1964
Explanation: The Indo-American Centre for International Studies (IACIS) was founded in

1964 and is one of the largest research centres on American Studies in Asia and Africa.

Q486. Where is the Indo-American Centre for International Studies (IACIS) located?
a. Mumbai
b. Delhi
c. Hyderabad
d. Bangalore

Answer: c. Hyderabad
Explanation: The IACIS is situated on the campus of Osmania University in Hyderabad.

Q487. What is the primary focus of the Indo-American Centre for International Studies (IACIS)?
a. Economic studies
b. American Studies
c. Agricultural research
d. Environmental science

Answer: b. American Studies
Explanation: IACIS is one of the largest research centres on American Studies in Asia and Africa.

Q488. Where was the UGC-Inter University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (IUCHSS) established?
a. New Delhi
b. Shimla
c. Kolkata
d. Chennai

Answer: b. Shimla
Explanation: The IUCHSS was set up at the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, by UGC.

Q489. What is the role of the UGC-Inter University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (IUCHSS)?
a. To promote research in the field of arts
b. To provide national facilities for humanities and social science research
c. To offer vocational training courses
d. To conduct seminars on technological advancements

Answer: b. To provide national facilities for humanities and social science research
Explanation: The IUCHSS was established to provide national facilities and foster research in the humanities and social sciences.

Q490. In which year was the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) established?
a. 1980
b. 1985
c. 1990
d. 1995

Answer: b. 1985
Explanation: The IGNCA was set up in 1985 by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Q491. Which of the following is NOT one of the divisions of IGNCA?
a. Kala Kosa
b. Kala Nidhi
c. Janpada Sampada
d. Sanskrit Literature Division

Answer: d. Sanskrit Literature Division
Explanation: The five divisions of IGNCA are Kala Nidhi, Kala Kosa, Janpada Sampada, Kala Darsana, and Sutra Dhara, but there is no division for Sanskrit Literature.

Q492. The Cultural Informatics Laboratory of IGNCA was established in which year?
a. 1985
b. 1990
c. 1994
d. 1999

Answer: c. 1994
Explanation: The Cultural Informatics Laboratory of IGNCA was established in 1994 with the UNDP assisted Multimedia Documentation Project.

Q493. What is the focus of the COIL Net (Content Development in Indian Languages Network) project?
a. To develop interactive educational software
b. To create web-enabled Hindi-based multimedia cultural heritage library
c. To promote English literature
d. To digitize ancient Sanskrit manuscripts

Answer: b. To create web-enabled Hindi-based multimedia cultural heritage library
Explanation: COIL Net aims to develop a web-enabled Hindi-based multimedia cultural heritage library using digital technology.

Q494. Where was the Southern Regional Centre (SRC) of IGNCA established?
a. New Delhi
b. Bangalore
c. Chennai
d. Hyderabad

Answer: b. Bangalore
Explanation: The Southern Regional Centre of IGNCA was established in 2001 at Bangalore, with a focus on South Indian arts and culture.

Q495. The Narivada Network was established following which international seminar?
a. “Empowering Women through Art”
b. “Reframing Gender in the Context of Culture of India”
c. “The Role of Women in Indian Rituals”
d. “Women and Ancient Texts”

Answer: b. “Reframing Gender in the Context of Culture of India”
Explanation: The Narivada Network was set up following an international seminar on “Reframing gender in the context of culture of India” organized by IGNCA in 2003.

Q496. In which year was the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) launched?
a. 2000
b. 2003
c. 2005
d. 2010

Answer: b. 2003
Explanation: The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) was launched by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, in February 2003.

Q497. Which ministry is responsible for implementing the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM)?
a. Ministry of Human Resource Development
b. Ministry of Culture
c. Ministry of Science and Technology
d. Ministry of Education

Answer: b. Ministry of Culture
Explanation: The Ministry of Culture is the implementing ministry for the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM).

Q498. Which institution is the nodal agency for the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM)?
a. National Library of India
b. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)
c. National Archives of India
d. Central Institute of Indian Languages

Answer: b. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)
Explanation: IGNCA is the nodal agency for the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM).

Q499. What is one of the main objectives of the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM)?
a. To modernize Indian libraries
b. To locate, catalogue, and preserve India's manuscripts
c. To publish ancient manuscripts
d. To create new manuscripts

Answer: b. To locate, catalogue, and preserve India's manuscripts
Explanation: One of the main objectives of the NMM is to locate, catalogue, preserve, and promote India's manuscripts.

Q500. What was the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) planning to publish bi-monthly?
a. Manuscripts Digest
b. Kriti Rakshan
c. Heritage Journal
d. Manuscript Archives

Answer: b. Kriti Rakshan
Explanation: Kriti Rakshana is the bi-monthly publication of National Mission for Manuscripts. Starting in August 2005, it is published once every two months and is distributed free of cost, to all universities and public libraries in the country. It is also sent to select scholars and foreign institutes that have an interest in Indian manuscripts.

The regular features of Kriti Rakshana, which appear in every issue are listed below:

- Quiz on Indian manuscripts – to generate interest in various aspects of manuscripts
- Institute in Focus – an overview of an Indian organization that has worked with manuscripts over a period of many decades or centuries
- Manuscript in Focus – a brief description of a significant manuscript/text and its contents
- Summary of Events – past and present activities of the Mission, for those interested in knowing the areas we are working in

Q501. In which year was the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) established?
a. 1947
b. 1950
c. 1960
d. 1972

Answer: b. 1950
Explanation: The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) was established in 1950 to strengthen the ties of cultural cooperation and exchange between India and other countries.

Q502. What is the primary goal of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)?
a. Promoting economic ties between India and other countries
b. Strengthening cultural cooperation and exchange between India and other countries
c. Supporting historical research
d. Organizing international sporting events

Answer: b. Strengthening cultural cooperation and exchange between India and other countries
Explanation: The ICCR aims to strengthen cultural cooperation and exchange between India and other countries.

Q503. When was the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) established?
a. 1960
b. 1972
c. 1980
d. 1990

Answer: b. 1972
Explanation: The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) was established in 1972 by the Government of India to promote and support historical research in the country.

Q504. Which two regional centers does the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) have?
a. ICHR- South and ICHR- North
b. ICHR- North-East Regional Centre and ICHR- Southern Regional Centre
c. ICHR- Eastern and ICHR- Western Regional Centre
d. ICHR- North-West and ICHR- South-East Regional Centre

Answer: b. ICHR- North-East Regional Centre and ICHR- Southern Regional Centre
Explanation: The ICHR has two regional centers, the ICHR-North-East Regional Centre in Guwahati and the ICHR-Southern Regional Centre in Bangalore.

Q505. Which two biannual journals are published by the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)?
a. History Journal and Social Studies
b. The Indian Historical Review and Itihas
c. Historical Perspectives and Indian History
d. Archives of Indian History and Ancient Studies

Answer: b. The Indian Historical Review and Itihas
Explanation: The ICHR publishes two biannual journals: 'The Indian Historical Review' in English and 'Itihas' in Hindi.

Q506. When was the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) established?
a. 1965
b. 1970
c. 1977
d. 1980

Answer: c. 1977
Explanation: The Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) was established in March 1977 to promote teaching and research in philosophy.

Q507. What is the name of the scholarly journal published by the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)?
a. Indian Philosophy Review
b. Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research
c. Philosophical Insights
d. Indian Thought Journal

Answer: b. Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research
Explanation: The ICPR publishes a tri-annual scholarly journal titled the 'Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research.'

Q508. In which year was the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology established?
a. 1980
b. 1983
c. 1990
d. 1995

Answer: b. 1983
Explanation: The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology was established in 1983 as a deemed university offering various courses related to art history, conservation, and museology.

Q509. Where is the campus of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology located?
a. Mumbai
b. Bangalore
c. New Delhi
d. Kolkata

Answer: c. New Delhi
Explanation: The campus of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology is located at the National Museum in New Delhi.

Q510. When was the National Archives of India (NAI) established?
a. 1880
b. 1891
c. 1900
d. 1926

Answer: b. 1891
Explanation: The National Archives of India (NAI) was set up in March 1891 as the 'Imperial Record Department' in Calcutta before moving to New Delhi in 1911.

Q511. Where is the National Archives of India (NAI) currently housed?
a. Mumbai
b. Calcutta
c. New Delhi
d. Bangalore

Answer: c. New Delhi
Explanation: The National Archives of India is now housed in its current building in New Delhi, since 1926.

Q512. Which of the following periods are covered in the holdings of the National Archives of India (NAI)?
a. Maurya period
b. Gupta period
c. Mughal period, East India Company, British Rule, and the freedom struggle
d. Ancient Vedic period

Answer: c. Mughal period, East India Company, British Rule, and the freedom struggle
Explanation: The National Archives of India holds government records dating from 1748 onwards, covering the later Mughal period, the East India Company, British Rule, and the emergence of the freedom struggle in India.

Q513. Which libraries are being networked under the Ministry of Culture for intra-library accessibility?
a. NAI library, Central Secretariat Library, National Museum Library, National Gallery of Modern Art Library, and Archaeological Survey of India Library
b. Central Library, University Library, National Archives Library
c. NAI library, National Library of India, National Science Library
d. State Archives Library, National Museum Library, National Gallery Library

Answer: a. NAI library, Central Secretariat Library, National Museum Library, National Gallery of Modern Art Library, and Archaeological Survey of India Library
Explanation: Under the Ministry of Culture, five major libraries including the NAI library are being networked for intra-library accessibility, with WAN connectivity allowing remote login to the internal database networks of these libraries.

Q514. What languages are offered at the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL)?
a. Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Spanish
b. Arabic, Hindi, Urdu
c. French, Italian, Spanish
d. Chinese, Korean, Japanese

Answer: a. Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Spanish
Explanation: CIEFL offers academic programs in various foreign languages such as Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish.

Q515. What is the main goal of the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL)?
a. To promote foreign language studies in India
b. To coordinate the development of Indian languages and promote interdisciplinary research
c. To provide translation services for international languages
d. To develop digital resources for foreign language learning

Answer: b. To coordinate the development of Indian languages and promote interdisciplinary research
Explanation: The main goal of CIIL is to coordinate the development of Indian languages, promote their unity through scientific studies, and foster interdisciplinary research for the mutual enrichment of these languages.

Q516. What is the primary software package used by CIIL for digitization of its resources?
a. DSpace
b. Koha
c. WINISIS
d. EBSCO

Answer: c. WINISIS
Explanation: The Central Institute of Indian Languages uses the WINISIS package,

developed by UNESCO, for digitizing its resources in a phased manner.

Q517. What is the LIS-India program launched by CIIL?
a. A program to teach Indian languages to foreign students
b. A multimedia online information service for Indian languages
c. A digital repository of academic research in linguistics
d. A program for language translation services

Answer: b. A multimedia online information service for Indian languages
Explanation: LIS-India (Language Information Service-India) is a web-based, online, multimedia service that provides comprehensive and authentic information on Indian languages in the public domain.

UNIT 8

GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMMES

Q518. What does the acronym INIS stand for?
a. International Nuclear Information System
b. International Network for Information Sharing
c. Indian Nuclear Information Service
d. International Network for Industrial Safety

Answer: a. International Nuclear Information System
Explanation: INIS stands for International Nuclear Information System, which is a cooperative information system sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Q519. Which organization sponsors INIS?
a. United Nations
b. World Health Organization
c. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
d. UNESCO

Answer: c. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Explanation: INIS is sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which is based in Vienna.

Q520. What is a key feature of INIS regarding Non-Conventional Literature (NCL)?
a. It provides easy access to the full-text of non-conventional literature
b. It focuses only on conventional published works
c. It offers free access to all scientific journals
d. It restricts access to non-conventional literature

Answer: a. It provides easy access to the full-text of non-conventional literature
Explanation: One of the key features of INIS is providing easy access to the full-text of non-conventional literature (NCL), which has been a part of its service for many years.

Q521. What is the role of INIS Web Services?
a. To maintain links to websites related to nuclear science and technology
b. To publish scientific research articles
c. To host webinars on nuclear safety
d. To provide online nuclear courses

Answer: a. To maintain links to websites related to nuclear science and technology
Explanation: INIS Web Services includes maintaining links to websites in the fields of nuclear science and technology, as well as related areas to IAEA's work.

Q522. Where is the National Centre for INIS activities in India located?
a. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)
b. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
c. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
d. National Informatics Centre (NIC)

Answer: a. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)
Explanation: In India, the Library and

Information Services Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is the National Centre for INIS activities, where information is collected and processed.

Q523. When was AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology) started?
a. 1965
b. 1974
c. 1980
d. 1990

Answer: b. 1974
Explanation: AGRIS was started in 1974 by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations.

Q524. What is the main aim of AGRIS?
a. To promote scientific farming methods
b. To build an information system in agricultural science and technology
c. To develop international agricultural policies
d. To provide scholarships for agricultural research

Answer: b. To build an information system in agricultural science and technology
Explanation: The main aim of AGRIS is to build an information system in the field of agricultural science and technology, bringing together the world literature on various agricultural subjects.

Q525. Which FAO program works in conjunction with AGRIS?
a. Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS)
b. Global Agricultural Policy System (GAPS)
c. Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)
d. Agricultural Development and Education System (ADES)

Answer: a. Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS)
Explanation: AGRIS and the Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) work collectively to manage agricultural information globally.

Q526. What is AGROVOC in the context of AGRIS?
a. A software for managing agricultural projects
b. A multilingual international agricultural thesaurus
c. A global agricultural research journal
d. A data analysis tool for agricultural statistics

Answer: b. A multilingual international agricultural thesaurus
Explanation: AGROVOC is a multilingual international agricultural thesaurus, available in English, French, and Spanish, containing key terms in agriculture.

Q527. Which Indian institution participates in AGRIS and CARIS?
a. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
b. Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)
c. Agricultural Research Information Centre, ICAR
d. National Agricultural Extension Centre (NAEC)

Answer: c. Agricultural Research Information Centre, ICAR
Explanation: The Agricultural Research Information Centre, part of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), participates in AGRIS and CARIS activities from India.

Q528. What is the primary focus of the AGRIS WebAGRIS initiative?
a. To digitize agricultural research publications
b. To develop collaborative agricultural research programs
c. To cover current and ongoing agricultural information projects
d. To publish books on agricultural sciences

Answer: c. To cover current and ongoing agricultural information projects

Explanation: WebAGRIS focuses on current and ongoing agricultural information projects in AGRIS and CARIS, and is considered a part of the future networking for AGRIS.

Q529. What does the AGRIS Application Profile (AP) provide?
a. Software tools for agricultural research
b. Guidelines for description of information objects in AGRIS
c. Statistical data for agricultural development
d. Research funding opportunities

Answer: b. Guidelines for description of information objects in AGRIS
Explanation: AGRIS Application Profile (AP) provides guidelines for the description of information objects within the International Information System on Agricultural Sciences and Technology.

AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology)

Aspect	Details
Establishment	Started in 1974 by FAO of the United Nations, fully operational since 1975 with the first issue of AGRINDEX.
Objective	To build an information system in the field of agricultural science and technology and related subjects.
Subject Areas Covered	Agriculture, forestry, food, environment, animal sciences, aquatic sciences, fisheries, human nutrition, and more.
Participating Countries	Collaborative network of agricultural institutions worldwide.
WebAGRIS	A future networking platform covering ongoing agricultural projects and research.
AGRIS AP (Application Profile)	Guidelines for the description of information objects in the agricultural sciences and technology field.
Electronic Discussion Forum	Workspace for exchanging ideas on using AGRIS AP and WebAGRIS.
AGROVOC	A multilingual agricultural thesaurus available in English, French, and Spanish. It contains descriptors and non-descriptors.
AGRIS Information Products	- **AGRIS and CARIS on CD**: Bibliographic references, CARIS Project Data, AGROVOC Thesaurus, FAO Catalogue. - **AGRIS Manuals**: Available for download. - **AGRIS and CARIS FTP site**: Available AGRIS and CARIS data. - **FAO Documentation**: Documents from 1980-2000 available online.
Services in India	**Agricultural Research Information Centre**, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, is the participating institution from India.

Q530. When was INFOTERRA conceived?
a. 1960
b. 1972
c. 1980
d. 1992

Answer: b. 1972
Explanation: INFOTERRA was conceived in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, which stressed the need for an effective mechanism for the exchange of environmental information.

Q531. What is the main purpose of INFOTERRA?
a. To create global environmental policies
b. To facilitate global environmental information exchange
c. To monitor environmental pollution levels

worldwide
d. To organize international environmental conferences

Answer: b. To facilitate global environmental information exchange
Explanation: INFOTERRA was established by UNEP to facilitate the global exchange of environmental information among United Nations Member Countries.

Q532. Which event reaffirmed the need for strengthening the INFOTERRA network in 1992?
a. The Kyoto Protocol
b. The Earth Summit (Rio Conference on Environment and Development)
c. The Paris Agreement
d. The Montreal Protocol

Answer: b. The Earth Summit (Rio Conference on Environment and Development)
Explanation: The 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) reiterated the importance of environmental information and recommended strengthening the INFOTERRA network.

Q533. Where is the INFOTERRA Secretariat located?
a. Geneva, Switzerland
b. New York, USA
c. Nairobi, Kenya
d. Paris, France

Answer: c. Nairobi, Kenya
Explanation: The INFOTERRA Secretariat is located at the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

Q534. What is INFOTERRA-ISIS?
a. A database of environmental policies
b. A database management system for maintaining national environmental information sources
c. A system for tracking environmental laws
d. A website for environmental education

Answer: b. A database management system for maintaining national environmental information sources
Explanation: INFOTERRA-ISIS is a database management system that enables national focal points to maintain a directory of institutional sources on environmental information, integrated into an international database.

Q535. What is the ENVOC multilingual thesaurus used for?
a. To track environmental pollutants
b. To classify environmental research projects
c. To provide environmental terms in multiple languages
d. To promote sustainable environmental policies

Answer: c. To provide environmental terms in multiple languages
Explanation: ENVOC is a multilingual thesaurus of environmental terms used to standardize environmental terminology in different languages.

Q536. Which Indian organization serves as the National Focal Point for INFOTERRA?
a. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
b. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
c. ENVIS (Environmental Information System)
d. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

Answer: c. ENVIS (Environmental Information System)
Explanation: ENVIS, the Environmental Information System, serves as the National Focal Point (NFP) for INFOTERRA in India.

Q537. What is the role of the ENVIS Regional Service Centre (RSC)?
a. To oversee environmental education programs
b. To monitor international environmental conferences
c. To strengthen the information activities of the INFOTERRA network for South Asia
d. To develop environmental policies for India

Answer: c. To strengthen the information activities of the INFOTERRA network for South Asia
Explanation: ENVIS was designated as the Regional Service Centre (RSC) of INFOTERRA for the South Asia Sub-Region in 1985 to enhance the environmental information exchange in this region.

Q538. Which program superseded the SPINES Pilot Programme established by UNESCO's Division of Science and Technology Policies?
a. APIN Program
b. ASTINFO
c. PIPS (Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange Programme)
d. IFAP

Answer: c. PIPS (Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange Programme)
Explanation: The Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange Programme (PIPS) was established in 1984 to supersede the SPINES Pilot Programme.

Q539. When was the Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange Programme (PIPS) established?
a. 1980
b. 1982
c. 1984
d. 1990

Answer: c. 1984
Explanation: The Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange Programme (PIPS) was established in 1984 by UNESCO's Division of Science and Technology Policies.

Q540. What does ASTINFO stand for?
a. Asia-Pacific Information Network for Science
b. Asia Science and Technology Information Forum
c. Regional Network for Exchange of Information and Experience in Science and Technology in Asia and Pacific
d. Asian Science Technology Information Network

Answer: c. Regional Network for Exchange of Information and Experience in Science and Technology in Asia and Pacific
Explanation: ASTINFO is a network aimed at promoting the exchange of information and experiences in science and technology in the Asia/Pacific region, established in 1983.

Q541. When was the Asia-Pacific Information Network in Social Science (APINESS) launched by UNESCO?
a. 1980
b. 1983
c. 1986
d. 1990

Answer: c. 1986
Explanation: APINESS was launched by UNESCO in 1986 in collaboration with the Association of Asian Social Research Councils.

Q542. Which conference led to the establishment of ASTINFO in 1983?
a. First Conference of Science Ministers in Asia
b. Second Conference of the Science Ministers and Economic Planning Bodies in the Asia/Pacific region (CASTASIA II)
c. World Conference on Science in Budapest
d. UNESCO World Science Forum

Answer: b. Second Conference of the Science Ministers and Economic Planning Bodies in the Asia/Pacific region (CASTASIA II)
Explanation: ASTINFO was established as an outcome of CASTASIA II, held in March 1982 in Manila, Philippines.

Q543. Which of the following programs was created by the merger of ASTINFO, RINSEAP, and RINSCA?
a. APIN (Asia Pacific Information Network)
b. PIPS
c. IFAP
d. APINESS

Answer: a. APIN (Asia Pacific Information Network)
Explanation: APIN was created as a merger of ASTINFO, RINSEAP, and RINSCA to promote information exchange in the Asia-Pacific region.

Q544. What is the key focus of UNESCO's Information for All Programme (IFAP)?
a. Promoting digital literacy worldwide
b. Promoting ICT literacy and application, information and knowledge networking, and sharing information resources
c. Enhancing environmental awareness through technology
d. Fostering science and technology policies

Answer: b. Promoting ICT literacy and application, information and knowledge networking, and sharing information resources
Explanation: IFAP focuses on promoting ICT literacy, networking, and the sharing of information resources and best practices in communication and information.

Q545. What does MEDLARS stand for?
a. Medical Literature and Retrieval System
b. Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System
c. Medical Data and Library Access Retrieval System
d. Medical and Literature Analysis Retrieval System

Answer: b. Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System
Explanation: MEDLARS stands for Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System, which was established by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in 1964.

Q546. In which year was the MEDLARS system established?
a. 1960
b. 1964
c. 1970
d. 1975

Answer: b. 1964
Explanation: MEDLARS was established in 1964 by the United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) as a computerized storage and retrieval system.

Q547. Which major component of PubMed is derived from MEDLARS?
a. TOXLINE
b. MEDLINE
c. NLM Catalog
d. Genetics Home Reference

Answer: b. MEDLINE
Explanation: MEDLINE, the major component of PubMed, is derived from the information available in MEDLARS and includes the data from Index Medicus.

Q548. Where is the United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) located?
a. Washington, D.C.
b. California
c. Bethesda, Maryland
d. New York City

Answer: c. Bethesda, Maryland
Explanation: The United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) is located in Bethesda, Maryland, on the campus of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Q549. What is the primary purpose of the Indian MEDLARS Centre (IMC)?
a. To provide access to international biomedical literature
b. To cater to the information needs of the Indian medical community
c. To organize medical conferences in India
d. To develop international collaborations in medical research

Answer: b. To cater to the information needs of the Indian medical community
Explanation: The Indian MEDLARS Centre (IMC) was set up by NIC and ICMR to meet the

information needs of the medical community in India, providing access to Indian biomedical literature.

Q550. What type of literature is covered by the bibliographic database developed by the Indian MEDLARS Centre?
a. International biomedical literature
b. Peer-reviewed Indian biomedical journals
c. Government health policy documents
d. General medical books

Answer: b. Peer-reviewed Indian biomedical journals
Explanation: The database developed by the Indian MEDLARS Centre covers prominent peer-reviewed Indian biomedical journals, providing easy access to Indian biomedical literature.

Q551. Which of the following is NOT one of the NLM's online resources?
a. PubMed
b. MedlinePlus
c. ClinicalTrials.gov
d. ICMR Journal

Answer: d. ICMR Journal
Explanation: The NLM provides access to various online resources such as PubMed, MedlinePlus, and ClinicalTrials.gov, but the ICMR Journal is not one of them.

Q552. Which organizations jointly set up the Indian MEDLARS Centre (IMC)?
a. NIC and ICMR
b. NIC and WHO
c. ICMR and NLM
d. WHO and FAO

Answer: a. NIC and ICMR
Explanation: The Indian MEDLARS Centre (IMC) was jointly set up by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

Q553. When was the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) established?
a. 1890
b. 1900
c. 1907
d. 1910

Answer: c. 1907
Explanation: The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) was established in 1907 as a non-profit organization of the American Chemical Society (ACS).

Q554. Where is the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) located?
a. New York, USA
b. Chicago, USA
c. Columbus, Ohio, USA
d. Washington D.C., USA

Answer: c. Columbus, Ohio, USA
Explanation: The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) is located in Columbus, Ohio, USA.

Q555. What type of information does Chemical Abstracts (CA) primarily cover?
a. Financial data and statistics
b. Abstracts from journal articles and patents
c. News and media updates
d. Legal documents and contracts

Answer: b. Abstracts from journal articles and patents
Explanation: Chemical Abstracts (CA) is a weekly abstracting journal that covers abstracts from both journal articles and patents related to chemistry and related sciences.

Q556. What is the main service provided by STN International?
a. Legal research services
b. Access to government databases
c. Access to 200 databases covering chemistry, life sciences, and more
d. Financial market research

Answer: c. Access to 200 databases covering chemistry, life sciences, and more
Explanation: STN International provides access to over 200 databases covering a range of fields such as chemistry, life sciences, engineering, patents, and business.

Q557. What is the primary feature of STN on the Web?
a. Access to global news
b. A full-featured service for searching databases using a command language
c. A database for historical data
d. Access to social media

Answer: b. A full-featured service for searching databases using a command language
Explanation: STN on the Web is a full-featured service that allows users to search online databases using a command language, ideal for more experienced users.

Q558. Which of the following is a tool developed by CAS to explore research topics and stay current with scientific literature?
a. SciFinder
b. STN Easy
c. CAS Registry
d. CAS Product Finder

Answer: a. SciFinder
Explanation: SciFinder is a desktop tool developed by CAS that helps users explore research topics, browse scientific journals, and stay updated with the scientific literature.

Q559. What is the focus of the CAS Registry?
a. Business data
b. Substance identification
c. Financial statistics
d. Legal research

Answer: b. Substance identification
Explanation: The CAS Registry is the largest substance identification system, focusing on the identification of chemical substances.

Q560. What does CAS Product Finder help users with?
a. Finding job opportunities in chemistry
b. Finding scientific products and tools
c. Identifying new patents
d. Exploring global research projects

Answer: b. Finding scientific products and tools
Explanation: The CAS Product Finder helps users discover scientific products designed to meet the diverse needs of researchers, scientists, and professionals in the field of science.

Q561. When was INSPEC established?
a. 1960
b. 1965
c. 1967
d. 1970

Answer: c. 1967
Explanation: INSPEC was started in 1967 by the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE), United Kingdom.

Q562. What was the basis for the creation of INSPEC?
a. A partnership between universities and research institutes
b. The Science Abstracts service available from the IEE since 1898
c. The demand for new scientific journals
d. Government-funded research initiatives

Answer: b. The Science Abstracts service available from the IEE since 1898
Explanation: INSPEC was based on the Science Abstracts service, which had been available from the IEE since 1898.

Q563. What is the primary function of the INSPEC database?
a. To archive historical data on scientific research

b. To provide bibliographic information and services to researchers
c. To support online collaboration between researchers
d. To offer access to chemical substances

Answer: b. To provide bibliographic information and services to researchers
Explanation: INSPEC provides bibliographic information services that are helpful for researchers in locating relevant journal articles, conference papers, and other documents in various scientific fields.

Q564. What are the back files available in INSPEC?
a. Database for chemical and medical research
b. Science Abstracts from 1898 to 1968
c. Historical research archives from the IEE
d. Detailed reviews of scientific patents

Answer: b. Science Abstracts from 1898 to 1968
Explanation: INSPEC offers electronic access to the back files of Science Abstracts from 1898 to 1968.

Q565. Which professional groups benefit most from INSPEC's services?
a. Historians and social scientists
b. Engineers, scientists, and researchers
c. Medical professionals
d. Lawyers and legal professionals

Answer: b. Engineers, scientists, and researchers
Explanation: INSPEC is particularly useful for engineers, scientists, and researchers who are looking for relevant journal articles, conference papers, and other scientific documents.

Q566. Which journals make up the Science Abstracts series of INSPEC?
a. Biology Abstracts, Chemistry Abstracts, Physics Abstracts
b. Physics Abstracts, Electrical and Electronics Abstracts, Computer and Control Abstracts
c. Mathematical Abstracts, Engineering Abstracts, Medical Abstracts
d. History of Science, Research Methodology, Environmental Studies

Answer: b. Physics Abstracts, Electrical and Electronics Abstracts, Computer and Control Abstracts
Explanation: The Science Abstracts series of INSPEC consists of the journals: Physics Abstracts, Electrical and Electronics Abstracts, and Computer and Control Abstracts.

Q567. Which organization provides flexible information services to the life sciences community globally?
a. INSPEC
b. IEE
c. BIOSIS
d. NLM

Answer: c. BIOSIS
Explanation: BIOSIS provides flexible information services, including databases and customized information products, to the global life sciences community.

UNIT 9

National and international information organizations

Q568. What was the original name of the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR)?
a. National Institute of Scientific Research and Information
b. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC)
c. Indian Institute of Scientific Communication
d. Centre for Science and Technology Resources

Answer: b. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC)
Explanation: NISCAIR was originally known as the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) before being merged with the

National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM).

Q569. In which year was NISCAIR established?
a. 1950
b. 1952
c. 1960
d. 2002

Answer: b. 1952
Explanation: The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), which later became NISCAIR, was established in 1952.

Q570. How many primary journals does NISCAIR publish?
a. 12
b. 15
c. 17
d. 20

Answer: c. 17
Explanation: NISCAIR publishes 17 primary journals in various scientific and technological fields.

Q571. Which of the following is a monthly journal published by NISCAIR?
a. Indian Journal of Chemistry A
b. Indian Journal of Marine Sciences
c. Journal of Intellectual Property Rights
d. Indian Journal of Biotechnology

Answer: a. Indian Journal of Chemistry A
Explanation: The Indian Journal of Chemistry A is a monthly journal published by NISCAIR.

Q572. Which of the following journals is published bi-monthly by NISCAIR?
a. Indian Journal of Biochemistry & Biophysics
b. Indian Journal of Engineering & Material Sciences
c. Indian Journal of Chemical Technology
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: The Indian Journal of Biochemistry & Biophysics, Indian Journal of Engineering & Material Sciences, and Indian Journal of Chemical Technology are all published bi-monthly by NISCAIR.

Q573. What is the publication frequency of the "Indian Science Abstracts"?
a. Weekly
b. Fortnightly
c. Monthly
d. Quarterly

Answer: b. Fortnightly
Explanation: "Indian Science Abstracts" is published fortnightly by NISCAIR.

Q574. Which NISCAIR journal is published in Hindi?
a. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
b. Bhartiya Vaigyanik evam Audyogik Anusandhan Patrika
c. Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research
d. Indian Journal of Marine Sciences

Answer: b. Bhartiya Vaigyanik evam Audyogik Anusandhan Patrika
Explanation: "Bhartiya Vaigyanik evam Audyogik Anusandhan Patrika" is a Hindi-language journal published by NISCAIR, and it is published half-yearly.

Q575. Which of the following abstracting journals is published by NISCAIR?
a. Indian Science Abstracts
b. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above

Answer: c. Both a and b
Explanation: NISCAIR publishes two abstracting journals: "Indian Science Abstracts" (fortnightly) and "Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts" (bi-monthly).

Q576. What is the frequency of publication of "CSIR News"?
a. Weekly
b. Fortnightly
c. Monthly
d. Quarterly

Answer: b. Fortnightly
Explanation: "CSIR News" is published fortnightly by NISCAIR in English.

Q577. In which language is "CSIR Samachar" published?
a. English
b. Hindi
c. Marathi
d. Urdu

Answer: b. Hindi
Explanation: "CSIR Samachar" is published in Hindi on a monthly basis by NISCAIR.

Q578. What is the focus of the "Wealth of India" (WOI)?
a. History of India
b. Encyclopaedia of Indian natural raw materials
c. Indian politics and culture
d. Indian scientific innovations

Answer: b. Encyclopaedia of Indian natural raw materials
Explanation: "Wealth of India" (WOI) is an encyclopaedia focused on Indian natural raw materials.

Q579. What is the Hindi version of "Wealth of India" called?
a. Bharat ki Sampada
b. Sampada of India
c. Vikas ka Rasta
d. Bharat ka Gyaan

Answer: a. Bharat ki Sampada
Explanation: "Bharat ki Sampada" is the Hindi version of "Wealth of India."

Q580. Which of the following services is provided by the Raw Material Herbarium and Museum?
a. Book publishing services
b. Consultancy on plant and crude drug identification
c. Database access services
d. Subscription services

Answer: b. Consultancy on plant and crude drug identification
Explanation: The Raw Material Herbarium and Museum provides consultancy services for identifying plants and crude drugs of plant origin.

Q581. Which language does "Vigyan Pragati" cater to?
a. Urdu
b. Hindi
c. English
d. Marathi

Answer: b. Hindi
Explanation: "Vigyan Pragati" is a popular science magazine published in Hindi by NISCAIR.

Q582. What is the frequency of publication for "Science Ki Duniya"?
a. Weekly
b. Bi-monthly
c. Quarterly
d. Monthly

Answer: c. Quarterly
Explanation: "Science Ki Duniya" is a quarterly popular science publication published in Urdu by NISCAIR.

Q583. Which of the following services is offered by NISCAIR?
a. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Information Services (MAPIS)
b. ISSN assignment services for Indian serials
c. S&T translation services
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: NISCAIR offers various services, including MAPIS, ISSN assignment for serials in India, and S&T translation services from foreign languages into English.

Q584. What kind of bibliometric service is offered by NISCAIR?
a. Citation analysis
b. Research area growth and development studies
c. Keyword analysis
d. Author collaboration studies

Answer: b. Research area growth and development studies
Explanation: NISCAIR provides bibliometrics services to study the growth, development, and spread of specific research areas.

Q585. What kind of publishing service does NISCAIR provide in electronic formats?
a. Print media
b. Digitized versions of its major publications
c. Audio and video publishing
d. Webinars

Answer: b. Digitized versions of its major publications
Explanation: NISCAIR publishes digitized versions of major publications like "Indian Science Abstracts," "Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts," and "The Wealth of India."

Q586. When was the National Science Library (NSL) established?
a. 1958
b. 1964
c. 1970
d. 1980

Answer: b. 1964
Explanation: The National Science Library (NSL) was established in 1964 to acquire important science and technology publications in the country.

Q587. What is the main aim of the National Science Library (NSL)?
a. To acquire political publications
b. To acquire social science publications
c. To acquire important science and technology publications
d. To acquire international journals

Answer: c. To acquire important science and technology publications
Explanation: NSL aims to acquire important science and technology publications published in India.

Q588. In which year was the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) established?
a. 1969
b. 1975
c. 1980
d. 1990

Answer: a. 1969
Explanation: NASSDOC was established in 1969 by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in New Delhi.

Q589. Which of the following is a key product created by NASSDOC?
a. Journal articles
b. Bibliographies and Union Catalogues
c. Audio-video publications
d. Fiction books

Answer: b. Bibliographies and Union Catalogues
Explanation: NASSDOC is involved in creating products like bibliographies, Union Catalogues, and directories, with one of the major activities

being the compilation of the Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals.

Q590. What is the focus of the "Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals and Serials in India" compiled by NASSDOC?
a. International political journals
b. Indian social science periodicals and serials
c. International science journals
d. Research articles from universities

Answer: b. Indian social science periodicals and serials
Explanation: Since 1970, NASSDOC has been compiling the Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals and Serials in India.

Q591. When was the Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC) established?
a. 1948
b. 1958
c. 1967
d. 1970

Answer: b. 1958
Explanation: DESIDOC was originally established as the Scientific Information Bureau (SIB) in 1958 under the Defence Science Laboratory.

Q592. What was the original name of the Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC)?
a. Defence Research Library
b. Scientific Information Bureau (SIB)
c. Defence Science Library
d. Indian Scientific Information Centre

Answer: b. Scientific Information Bureau (SIB)
Explanation: DESIDOC was initially called the Scientific Information Bureau (SIB) before being renamed in 1967.

Q593. What year did DESIDOC become an independent unit of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)?
a. 1959
b. 1967
c. 1970
d. 1980

Answer: c. 1970
Explanation: In 1970, DESIDOC became an independent unit and one of the laboratories of the DRDO.

Q594. When was UNESCO established?
a. 1945
b. 1946
c. 1950
d. 1960

Answer: b. 1946
Explanation: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) was established in 1946 as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Q595. What is the focus of UNESCO's activities?
a. Economic Development
b. Environmental Protection
c. Information and Cultural Matters
d. Political Advocacy

Answer: c. Information and Cultural Matters
Explanation: UNESCO is concerned with educational, scientific, cultural, and information matters, working to promote peace and security through international cooperation.

Q596. Which of the following is a UNESCO network focused on youth information exchange?
a. APIN
b. JOURNET
c. INFOYOUTH
d. HeritageNet

Answer: c. INFOYOUTH
Explanation: INFOYOUTH is an international information and data exchange network on youth,

focusing on the sharing of youth-related information globally.

Q597. What is the purpose of the ORBICOM network?
a. To link educational institutions globally
b. To connect communications leaders from various sectors
c. To promote environmental awareness
d. To develop sustainable technology projects

Answer: b. To connect communications leaders from various sectors
Explanation: ORBICOM is an international network that links leaders in communications from academic, media, corporate, and government sectors to facilitate the exchange of information and development of shared projects.

Q598. Which UNESCO network is focused on the electronic exchange of information between cultural institutions in Central Asia?
a. MEDLIB
b. HeritageNet
c. INFORLAC
d. ACCESS-net

Answer: b. HeritageNet
Explanation: HeritageNet is the electronic network of cultural institutions in Central Asia, focusing on the exchange of cultural and heritage information.

Q599. What is the purpose of the UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN network?
a. To support environmental projects globally
b. To create a network of UNESCO Chairs in communications
c. To promote educational projects in Africa
d. To support sustainable development initiatives

Answer: b. To create a network of UNESCO Chairs in communications
Explanation: The UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN network aims to establish and strengthen UNESCO Chairs at universities and institutions to promote knowledge exchange in the field of communications.

Q600. Which network is focused on developing information society programs for Latin America and the Caribbean?
a. INFOYOUTH
b. INFORLAC
c. JOURNET
d. APIN

Answer: b. INFORLAC
Explanation: INFORLAC is the Information Society Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, working to improve the region's information infrastructure and exchange.

Q601. Which of the following is a network that focuses on sustainable synergy in computer centres?
a. ACCESS-net
b. APIN
c. MEDLIB
d. UNAL

Answer: a. ACCESS-net
Explanation: ACCESS-net is the Association of Computer Centres for Exploiting Sustainable Synergy, focusing on the development and use of computer centres with an emphasis on sustainability.

Q602. What is the primary aim of the ORBICOM network?
a. To promote sustainable development
b. To link communications leaders for the exchange of information and project development
c. To improve educational infrastructure globally
d. To support cultural heritage preservation

Answer: b. To link communications leaders for the exchange of information and project development
Explanation: ORBICOM connects communications leaders from academic, media, corporate, and government sectors to foster the exchange of information and development of shared projects.

Q603. What was the purpose of establishing UNAL in 1990?
a. To promote the digitalization of library resources
b. To foster cooperation among public libraries for international understanding
c. To support the development of communication technologies
d. To connect libraries across North America

Answer: b. To foster cooperation among public libraries for international understanding
Explanation: UNAL (UNESCO Network of Associated Libraries) was established in 1990 to promote cooperation among public libraries to build international understanding, especially between libraries of the North and South.

Q604. APIN merges which of the following networks?
a. UNAL and ORBICOM
b. ASTINFO, RINSEAP, and RINSCA
c. MEDLIB and INFOYOUTH
d. INFORLAC and ACCESS-net

Answer: b. ASTINFO, RINSEAP, and RINSCA
Explanation: APIN (Asia and Pacific Information Network) combines the Regional Network for the Exchange of Information and Experiences in Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific (ASTINFO), the Regional Informatics Network for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (RINSEAP), and the Regional Informatics Network for South and Central Asia (RINSCA).

Q605. What is the focus of the UNESCO's UNISIST programme?
a. Library automation
b. Scientific and technological information
c. Environmental sustainability
d. Cultural heritage preservation

Answer: b. Scientific and technological information
Explanation: UNISIST (World Science Information System), launched in 1973, marked a new phase in UNESCO's work in library, documentation, and information fields, emphasizing scientific and technological information.

Q606. When was the General Information Programme (PGI) created by UNESCO?
a. 1960
b. 1973
c. 1976
d. 1980

Answer: c. 1976
Explanation: The General Information Programme (PGI) was created in 1976 by merging UNISIST with a programme focused on the development of documentation, libraries, and archives.

Q607. Which UNESCO programme focuses on the development of libraries, documentation, and archives?
a. PGI
b. UNAL
c. UNISIST
d. ORBICOM

Answer: a. PGI
Explanation: The General Information Programme (PGI) was established to merge UNISIST with a programme concerned with the development of libraries, documentation, and archives.

Q608. What is the key goal of the UNISIST Study Report (1971)?
a. To guide the development of educational institutions globally
b. To establish principles for the World Science Information System
c. To promote global communication networks
d. To improve the quality of scientific research publications

Answer: b. To establish principles for the World Science Information System

Explanation: The UNISIST Study Report (1971) outlined the broad principles for the World Science Information System, emphasizing the importance of scientific and technological information in global development.

Q609. When was the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) founded?
a. 1910
b. 1927
c. 1935
d. 1945

Answer: b. 1927
Explanation: IFLA was founded in 1927 in Edinburgh, Scotland, with the goal of promoting international contacts among library associations and librarians.

Q610. Where is the permanent secretariat of IFLA located?
a. Paris, France
b. London, United Kingdom
c. The Hague, Netherlands
d. Geneva, Switzerland

Answer: c. The Hague, Netherlands
Explanation: IFLA set up a permanent secretariat in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1971.

Q611. Which IFLA core programme focuses on the Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC?
a. Action for Development through Libraries Programme (ALP)
b. Universal Availability of Publications (UAP)
c. Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT)
d. Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM)

Answer: d. Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM)
Explanation: The UBCIM programme was one of IFLA's core programmes that made significant contributions to the profession, focusing on universal bibliographic control and the use of the MARC format internationally.

Q612. What is the purpose of the Action for Development through Libraries Programme (ALP)?
a. To provide funding for library infrastructure development
b. To advance librarianship and promote library development globally
c. To support digitization projects
d. To establish library systems in developing countries

Answer: b. To advance librarianship and promote library development globally
Explanation: The ALP programme, launched in 1984 and renamed in 2004, aims to promote development through libraries, particularly in underdeveloped regions.

Q613. Which committee of IFLA is responsible for addressing concerns regarding copyright and legal matters?
a. Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE)
b. Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters (CLM)
c. IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)
d. Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT)

Answer: b. Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters (CLM)
Explanation: The CLM committee handles IFLA's concerns related to copyright and legal issues, representing the international library community in such matters.

Q614. What is the primary focus of IFLA's Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE)?
a. To promote open-source software for libraries
b. To defend and promote human rights related to information access

c. To oversee digital libraries' policies globally
d. To advocate for copyright reforms in libraries

Answer: b. To defend and promote human rights related to information access
Explanation: FAIFE supports the free access to information and freedom of expression, in line with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Q615. What activity is associated with the IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)?
a. The management of IFLANET
b. The development of standards for cataloguing and bibliographic control
c. The promotion of library automation systems
d. The establishment of library digitization projects

Answer: b. The development of standards for cataloguing and bibliographic control
Explanation: ICABS is involved in the development of bibliographic standards and cataloguing practices, including overseeing projects like UNIMARC and the International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control journal.

Q616. Which library hosted the Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM) programme from 1973 to 1989?
a. The British Library
b. The National Library of Canada
c. The Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal
d. The National Library of France

Answer: a. The British Library
Explanation: The British Library hosted the UBCIM programme from 1973 to 1989, before its responsibility was transferred to Die Deutsche Bibliothek.

Q617. What was the main function of IFLA's Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT) core activity?
a. To support library digitization projects
b. To analyze and promote technologies and standards in the digital environment
c. To provide networking tools for libraries
d. To develop copyright standards for international libraries

Answer: b. To analyze and promote technologies and standards in the digital environment
Explanation: UDT focused on the analysis and promotion of technologies and standards for digital resources, including networked resource discovery, information retrieval, digitization, and metadata.

Q618. Which organization now hosts IFLANET, the communications tool developed by UDT?
a. The British Library
b. The National Library of Canada
c. The Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique (INIST)
d. The Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal

Answer: c. The Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique (INIST)
Explanation: IFLANET, originally hosted at the National Library of Canada, was moved to INIST in France in 2001 and is no longer part of the ICABS activity.

Q619. When was the IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) started?
a. 1975
b. 1980
c. 1984
d. 1990

Answer: c. 1984
Explanation: The IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) was started in 1984 to address the preservation needs of library materials globally.

Q620. What is the main aim of the IFLA UNIMARC Core Activity?
a. To develop international standards for digital libraries
b. To facilitate the international exchange of

bibliographic data
c. To promote library services in developing countries
d. To support library management systems

Answer: b. To facilitate the international exchange of bibliographic data
Explanation: The main aim of the UNIMARC Core Activity is to coordinate the development, maintenance, and promotion of the Universal MARC format (UNIMARC), created to facilitate the exchange of bibliographic data internationally.

Q621. What year was the IFLANET network initiated, and by which core programme?
a. 1989, Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM)
b. 1990, Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT)
c. 1993, Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT)
d. 1995, IFLA General Information Programme (PGI)

Answer: c. 1993, Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT)
Explanation: IFLANET was initiated in 1993 under the Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT) Core Programme to improve communication within IFLA and its various organs.

Q622. Which IFLA publication is released quarterly?
a. IFLA Annual
b. IFLA Journal
c. IFLA Trends
d. IFLA Medium Term Programme

Answer: b. IFLA Journal
Explanation: The IFLA Journal is a quarterly publication that covers topics related to library and information science.

Q623. Which of the following IFLA publications is biennial?
a. IFLA Annual
b. IFLA Journal
c. IFLA Trends
d. IFLA Statutes and Rules of Procedure

Answer: c. IFLA Trends
Explanation: IFLA Trends is a biennial report published by IFLA, highlighting key trends in the library and information profession.

Q624. Where does IFLA hold its annual General Conference?
a. At the IFLA headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands
b. In various parts of the world
c. In a single country each year
d. At the United Nations in New York

Answer: b. In various parts of the world
Explanation: IFLA holds its annual General Conference in different parts of the world, allowing members from various regions to participate.

Q625. What regional offices does IFLA have?
a. Europe and Africa
b. Asia and Oceania, Latin America, Africa
c. North America and Europe
d. Australia, Africa, and North America

Answer: b. Asia and Oceania, Latin America, Africa
Explanation: IFLA has regional offices in Asia and Oceania, Latin America, and Africa to support its activities and initiatives globally.

Q626. What responsibility does the Permanent UNIMARC Committee have?
a. To oversee library digitization projects
b. To maintain and update the UNIMARC formats
c. To support the IFLA Journal's editorial board
d. To organize IFLA's General Conference

Answer: b. To maintain and update the UNIMARC formats
Explanation: The Permanent UNIMARC

Committee is responsible for the maintenance and updating of the UNIMARC formats, which include Bibliographic, Authorities, Classification, and Holdings.

Q627. Which of the following is NOT one of the four UNIMARC formats maintained by IFLA?
a. Bibliographic
b. Authorities
c. Classification
d. Reference

Answer: d. Reference
Explanation: The four UNIMARC formats maintained by IFLA are Bibliographic, Authorities, Classification, and Holdings. "Reference" is not one of them.

Q628. What type of services does IFLANET provide?
a. Communication within IFLA and its organs
b. Online access to IFLA's archives
c. Library management software
d. Digital library development tools

Answer: a. Communication within IFLA and its organs
Explanation: IFLANET was developed to improve communication within IFLA and its various organs and to provide a virtual presence for the organization at all times.

Q629. When was the International Council for Science (ICSU) founded?
a. 1920
b. 1931
c. 1945
d. 1952

Answer: b. 1931
Explanation: ICSU was founded in 1931 as the International Council of Scientific Union to promote the exchange of scientific information and ideas for the benefit of mankind.

Q630. What was the primary goal of the International Council for Science (ICSU)?
a. To develop scientific research methodologies
b. To encourage international scientific activity for the benefit of mankind
c. To create scientific standards for all countries
d. To develop scientific and technical resources for the global economy

Answer: b. To encourage international scientific activity for the benefit of mankind
Explanation: ICSU's primary goal was to encourage international scientific activity that would benefit mankind by improving communication, exchange of ideas, and the development of scientific standards.

Q631. What is the publication of ICSU that provides information about its activities?
a. ICSU Newsletter
b. ICSU Yearbook and ICSU Bulletin
c. ICSU Research Journal
d. ICSU Annual Report

Answer: b. ICSU Yearbook and ICSU Bulletin
Explanation: ICSU publishes the ICSU Yearbook and a quarterly ICSU Bulletin, which provide detailed information about its activities and achievements.

Q632. In which year was the International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI) established?
a. 1950
b. 1952
c. 1984
d. 1990

Answer: c. 1984
Explanation: ICSTI was established in June 1984 to replace the ICSU Abstracting Board and to improve the flow of scientific and technical information globally.

Q633. What is the main role of ICSTI?
a. To publish scientific journals

b. To promote the development of scientific methods
c. To improve the flow of information between scientists and technologists
d. To monitor international scientific research

Answer: c. To improve the flow of information between scientists and technologists
Explanation: ICSTI was formed to improve the communication and flow of information between scientists and technologists worldwide, facilitating better exchange of scientific knowledge.

Q634. What year was the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) established?
a. 1960
b. 1972
c. 1980
d. 1990

Answer: b. 1972
Explanation: CODATA was established in 1972 as an interdisciplinary scientific committee of ICSU to promote the compilation, evaluation, and dissemination of reliable numerical data.

Q635. Which fields of science and technology does CODATA primarily focus on for data compilation and dissemination?
a. Only physical sciences
b. All types of scientific data, including physical sciences, biology, and engineering
c. Only environmental science
d. Only computer science and technology

Answer: b. All types of scientific data, including physical sciences, biology, and engineering
Explanation: CODATA is concerned with data from all fields of science and technology, including physical sciences, biology, geology, astronomy, engineering, and environmental sciences.

Q636. Which of the following is NOT a publication of CODATA?
a. CODATA Newsletter
b. CODATA Conference Proceedings
c. CODATA Research Reports
d. CODATA Books and Monographs

Answer: c. CODATA Research Reports
Explanation: CODATA publishes several types of materials, including newsletters, conference proceedings, books, monographs, and special reports, but "Research Reports" is not listed among them.

Q637. Where is the CODATA Secretariat currently located?
a. London, United Kingdom
b. Washington D.C., USA
c. Paris, France
d. Berlin, Germany

Answer: c. Paris, France
Explanation: The CODATA Secretariat is currently located at 51, Boulevard de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France.

International Council for Science (ICSU), the International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI), and the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA)

Aspect	Details
ICSU (International Council for Science)	A non-governmental organization founded in 1931, initially known as the International Council of Scientific Unions.
Purpose	To promote scientific communication, exchange ideas, and establish standards in methodology, nomenclature, and units for the benefit of mankind.
Publications	ICSU Yearbook and quarterly ICSU Bulletin.
ICSTI (International Council for Scientific and	Established in 1984, it replaced the ICSU Abstracting Board (ICSU-AB), formed in 1952.

Technical Information)	
Membership	ICSTI has approximately 50 member organizations.
Purpose of ICSTI	To improve the flow of scientific and technical information between scientists and technologists worldwide.
CODATA (Committee on Data for Science and Technology)	Founded in 1972 as an interdisciplinary scientific committee under ICSU.
Purpose of CODATA	To promote and encourage the compilation, evaluation, and dissemination of reliable numerical data in science and technology.
Fields of Data	Data from experimental measurements, observations, and calculations across physical sciences, biology, geology, astronomy, engineering, environmental science, ecology, and more.
Publications	1. CODATA Newsletter 2. Conference Proceedings 3. Books and Monographs 4. Special Reports on CODATA activities 5. CODATA Bulletins across various subject areas.
Secretariat Location	51, Boulevard de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France.

Q638. When was the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) set up?
a. 1955
b. 1960
c. 1970
d. 1980

Answer: b. 1960
Explanation: The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was established in 1960 to serve the scientific, academic, and business communities as an information provider.

Q639. What is the ISI Web of Knowledge?
a. A journal publishing platform
b. A citation index
c. A tool for accessing, analyzing, and managing information
d. A social science research database

Answer: c. A tool for accessing, analyzing, and managing information
Explanation: ISI Web of Knowledge is a single platform that enables users to access, analyze, and manage information, helping researchers find high-quality sources and use evaluation tools.

Q640. Which of the following is a citation index provided by ISI?
a. Arts and Humanities Citation Index
b. Google Scholar Citation Index
c. International Citation Index
d. Bibliometric Citation Index

Answer: a. Arts and Humanities Citation Index
Explanation: ISI provides several citation indexes, including the Arts and Humanities Citation Index, which covers multidisciplinary, high-impact journals.

Q641. Which of the following citation indexes is part of ISI's offerings?
a. Science Citation Index Expanded
b. Humanities Citation Index
c. Environmental Science Citation Index
d. Technology Citation Index

Answer: a. Science Citation Index Expanded
Explanation: ISI's Science Citation Index Expanded is one of the key citation indexes that provides access to high-impact scientific journals across a range of disciplines.

Q642. What is the primary purpose of ISI's citation indexes?
a. To promote scientific journals
b. To track academic publishing trends

c. To provide access to multidisciplinary, high-impact journals
d. To rank research institutions

Answer: c. To provide access to multidisciplinary, high-impact journals
Explanation: The primary purpose of ISI's citation indexes is to facilitate access to multidisciplinary, high-impact journals in fields like arts, humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

Q643. Which of the following tools is provided by ISI to help researchers manage information?
a. ResearchGate
b. Citation Management Software
c. Bibliographic management products
d. Digital Library Tools

Answer: c. Bibliographic management products
Explanation: ISI provides bibliographic management products to help researchers manage, organize, and evaluate information from various sources.

UNIT 10

INFORMATION PRODUCTS – Products Part 1

Q644. What is a newsletter?
a. A book containing research articles
b. A serial publication with news or information of interest to a specific group
c. A scholarly journal
d. A magazine with advertisements

Answer: b. A serial publication with news or information of interest to a specific group
Explanation: A newsletter is a periodic publication that contains news or information of interest to a specific group of users. It can be in print or electronic form.

Q645. When did corporate newsletters begin to emerge rapidly?
a. 1910s
b. 1920s
c. 1930s
d. 1940s

Answer: c. 1930s
Explanation: Corporate newsletters began to emerge rapidly in the 1930s, with Telecommunications Reports leading the way in 1934.

Q646. What was the first newsletter about newsletters, published in 1964?
a. Newsletter on Communication
b. Newsletters Worldwide
c. Newsletter on Newsletters
d. The Newsletter Digest

Answer: c. Newsletter on Newsletters
Explanation: The first newsletter specifically about newsletters, titled *Newsletter on Newsletters*, was published in 1964.

Q647. Which of the following is a type of organisation that publishes newsletters?
a. R&D Organisations
b. Private Institutions
c. Government Organisations
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: Newsletters are published by various types of organisations, including R&D organisations, associations, government organisations, public sector undertakings, private institutions, and academic institutions.

Q648. What is the main function of a newsletter?
a. To provide detailed research articles
b. To provide speedy information to a specific group of audience
c. To publish advertisements
d. To distribute scientific papers

Answer: b. To provide speedy information to a specific group of audience
Explanation: The main function of a newsletter is to provide quick and relevant information to a particular group of readers.

Q649. Which type of organisation is likely to publish newsletters about industry developments?
a. Academic Institutions
b. Private Institutions
c. Government Organisations
d. R&D Organisations

Answer: d. R&D Organisations
Explanation: R&D organisations, both national and international, often publish newsletters related to developments and research in their respective fields.

Q650. What is a house journal?
a. A magazine for academic research
b. A serial publication issued by an organisation to inform the public of its performance
c. A newspaper published by the government
d. A scholarly journal on scientific developments

Answer: b. A serial publication issued by an organisation to inform the public of its performance
Explanation: A house journal is a serial publication issued by an organisation to inform the public about its performance and style of functioning.

Q651. When did the origin of house journals date back to?
a. Greek Empire
b. Roman Empire
c. Chinese Han Dynasty
d. Medieval Europe

Answer: c. Chinese Han Dynasty
Explanation: The origin of house journals can be traced back to the Chinese Han Dynasty in 200 B.C., where internal communications were used to keep the court informed.

Q652. Who is credited with establishing the first company-sponsored internal publication in the United States?
a. Thomas Edison
b. John H. Patterson
c. Andrew Carnegie
d. Henry Ford

Answer: b. John H. Patterson
Explanation: John H. Patterson, President of National Cash Register Co., is acknowledged for establishing the first company-sponsored internal publication, the NCR Factory News, in 1887.

Q653. What was the first official external house journal?
a. NCR World
b. The Travelers Record
c. Protection
d. Planters Chronicle

Answer: b. The Travelers Record
Explanation: The first official external house journal was *The Travelers Record*, published on March 1, 1865, by Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Connecticut.

Q654. When was the first house journal in India, *Planters Chronicle*, published?
a. 1887
b. 1905
c. 1920
d. 1935

Answer: b. 1905
Explanation: The United Planters Association of Southern India published the first house journal in India, *Planters Chronicle*, in 1905.

Q655. What is the purpose of an internal house journal?
a. To inform customers about product launches
b. To provide news to the general public
c. To inform employees about the organisation's activities
d. To attract potential clients

Answer: c. To inform employees about the organisation's activities
Explanation: An internal house journal is for employees of the organisation and is meant for internal circulation to keep them informed about the organisation's activities.

Q656. What is the primary audience for external house journals?
a. Employees of the organisation
b. The general public
c. Customers or potential customers of the organisation
d. Shareholders of the organisation

Answer: c. Customers or potential customers of the organisation
Explanation: External house journals are designed for customers or potential customers of an organisation and are meant for external circulation.

Q657. What is the primary purpose of trade and product bulletins?
a. To provide in-depth research studies
b. To describe the attributes of products, materials, or services and promote sales
c. To offer news on scientific advancements
d. To entertain a wide audience

Answer: b. To describe the attributes of products, materials, or services and promote sales
Explanation: Trade and product bulletins are published by manufacturers, distributors, and publishers to describe the attributes of products, materials, or services and promote their sale to potential customers.

Q658. In what form did the earliest trade catalogues appear?
a. General product advertisements
b. Booksellers' book lists
c. Electronic product descriptions
d. Scientific research papers

Answer: b. Booksellers' book lists
Explanation: The earliest trade catalogues were book lists distributed by booksellers. The first such catalogue was issued in 1564 by George Willer, an Ausburg bookseller.

Q659. What is the significance of the trade catalogue issued by George Willer in 1564?
a. It was the first trade catalogue in America
b. It was the first trade catalogue to be issued in Europe
c. It was a subject list of 256 books and is considered the first trade catalogue
d. It was an electronic catalogue

Answer: c. It was a subject list of 256 books and is considered the first trade catalogue
Explanation: The catalogue issued by George Willer in 1564 is believed to be the first trade catalogue and contained a subject list of 256 books.

Q660. Who issued the first American drug catalogue, and when was it issued?
a. George Willer in 1564
b. John Tweedy in 1760
c. John Day and Company in 1771
d. Both b and c

Answer: d. Both b and c
Explanation: The first American drug catalogue was issued in 1760 by John Tweedy of Newport, and the second was issued by John Day and Company in 1771.

Q661. What type of products do trade and product bulletins cover?
a. Only books
b. Household goods and drugs

c. Books, drugs, chemicals, machinery, and more
d. Only research materials

Answer: c. Books, drugs, chemicals, machinery, and more
Explanation: Trade and product bulletins cover a wide range of products and materials, including books, drugs, chemicals, household goods, and complex machinery and equipment used in research and industry.

Q662. What is a common feature of house journals and trade product bulletins?
a. Both provide entertainment
b. Both focus on promoting a specific product or service
c. Both are scholarly publications
d. Both cover topics related to arts and humanities

Answer: b. Both focus on promoting a specific product or service
Explanation: Both house journals and trade product bulletins are primarily focused on providing information related to a product or service, often promoting its attributes to potential customers.

Q663. Which publication is issued monthly by Jasubhai Media Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai?
a. Industrial Product Finder
b. Industrial Equipment News
c. Chemical Product Finder
d. Technology World

Answer: c. Chemical Product Finder
Explanation: The **Chemical Product Finder** is a monthly publication by **Jasubhai Media Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai**, focusing on chemical products and related industries.

Q664. What is the primary focus of the **Industrial Equipment News** magazine?
a. Chemical engineering
b. Industrial equipment and machinery
c. Agricultural products
d. Information technology

Answer: b. Industrial equipment and machinery
Explanation: Industrial Equipment News, published by **Sri Balaji Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.**, focuses on industrial equipment and machinery, providing relevant news and information in the field.

Q665. What type of content is typically found in the **Buyer's Guide** or **Directory Issue** of technical journals?
a. Research articles
b. Product listings and suppliers' information
c. Editorial columns
d. Case studies and reviews

Answer: b. Product listings and suppliers' information
Explanation: Buyer's Guide or **Directory Issue** of technical journals typically features product listings, directories of suppliers, and related information to help readers find and purchase products.

Q666. Which of the following magazines publishes an annual **Buyer's Guide**?
a. Chemical Engineering
b. World Aviation Directory
c. Kompass International Register Editions
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: The **Buyer's Guide** is commonly published annually in various technical magazines such as **Chemical Engineering**, **Electronics for You**, **Chemical Week**, and more.

Q667. What type of directory is the **World Aviation Directory** published by Ziff-Davis Publishing Company?
a. Directory of aerospace technologies
b. Directory of air carriers, aircraft manufacturers, and related organizations
c. Directory of chemical products
d. Directory of industrial equipment suppliers

Answer: b. Directory of air carriers, aircraft manufacturers, and related organizations
Explanation: The **World Aviation Directory** provides information on air carriers, manufacturers of aircraft, and related organizations in the aviation industry.

Q668. What does the **Kompass International Register Editions** provide?
a. A global directory of chemical suppliers
b. Corporate profiles from over 70 countries
c. Information on government agencies
d. Supplier profiles from India only

Answer: b. Corporate profiles from over 70 countries
Explanation: Kompass International Register Editions publishes corporate profiles for over 70 countries, providing valuable information on businesses worldwide.

Q669. What is the primary purpose of the **Trade Portal of India**?
a. To provide educational content for Indian businesses
b. To promote products and suppliers profiles from India
c. To facilitate international trade agreements
d. To list educational institutions in India

Answer: b. To promote products and suppliers profiles from India
Explanation: The **Trade Portal of India** is set up by the **Business Information Centre of India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)** and focuses on providing profiles of products and suppliers from India to promote international trade.

UNIT 11

Information products Part 2

Q670. What is the main purpose of **trend reports** in a specific subject field?
a. To provide detailed research methodologies
b. To capture recent developments and current research trends
c. To offer a comprehensive overview of historical data
d. To provide personal opinions of experts

Answer: b. To capture recent developments and current research trends
Explanation: Trend reports provide a systematic view of the latest developments and research trends in a particular subject area, offering insights based on the analysis of literature from a specific period.

Q671. What is the typical time range for the analysis of literature in **trend reports**?
a. 1–2 years
b. 2–5 years or more
c. 5–10 years
d. 10–15 years

Answer: b. 2–5 years or more
Explanation: Trend reports typically analyze literature published over a period of 2 to 5 years or more, capturing the major trends in research during that time.

Q672. According to Webster's Dictionary, what does a **digest** do?
a. Provides an in-depth analysis of a subject
b. Compresses literature into a short summary containing the essential core
c. Organizes information into a chronological order
d. Provides a collection of case studies

Answer: b. Compresses literature into a short summary containing the essential core
Explanation: A **digest** is defined as the process of compressing literature or a body of information into a concise summary that highlights the essential core of the matter.

Q673. Which of the following is a **source of information** for technical digests?
a. Trade journals
b. Scholarly S&T journals

c. Manufacturers' catalogues
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: Technical digests collect information from various sources, including **scholarly S&T journals**, **trade journals**, **manufacturers' catalogues**, and other related sources.

Q674. What is the key purpose of **information analysis and consolidation** in compiling a **technical digest**?
a. To highlight the author's opinions
b. To evaluate, analyze, and consolidate collected information
c. To create detailed case studies
d. To provide entertainment value

Answer: b. To evaluate, analyze, and consolidate collected information
Explanation: After collecting information from various sources, **information analysis and consolidation** is necessary to properly evaluate and consolidate the data into a **technical digest**.

Q675. Which of the following publications is **bimonthly** and provides digests on **human resources, employment potential, entrepreneurial skills, and managerial issues**?
a. Techman
b. Management Digest
c. Innovative Technology
d. Technology Digest

Answer: b. Management Digest
Explanation: Management Digest, published bimonthly by **SENDOC**, provides digests of journal articles related to **human resources**, **employment potential**, **entrepreneurial skills**, and **managerial issues**.

Q676. Which publication by **SENDOC** focuses on **new processes, products, and equipment** aimed at **cost reduction, import substitution, and export promotion**?
a. Techman
b. Innovative Technology
c. Management Digest
d. Technical Digest

Answer: b. Innovative Technology
Explanation: Innovative Technology, a bimonthly publication by **SENDOC**, provides digests of **new processes**, **products**, and **equipment** aimed at **cost reduction**, **import substitution**, and **export promotion**.

Q677. What does **Techman** provide in its bimonthly digests?
a. Articles on entrepreneurship
b. Articles on human resources
c. Digests of processes, products, and equipment
d. Literature reviews

Answer: c. Digests of processes, products, and equipment
Explanation: Techman, published bimonthly by **SENDOC**, provides digests of **processes**, **products**, and **equipment** covering a wide spectrum of technologies.

Q678. Which of the following is **NOT** a part of the **TERI Information Digest on Energy and Environment**?
a. TIDE – TERI Information Digest on Energy
b. TIMES – TERI Information Monitor on Environmental Science
c. GER – Global Environmental Review
d. Global Environmental Digest

Answer: d. Global Environmental Digest
Explanation: The **TERI Information Digest on Energy and Environment** includes TIDE, TIMES, and GER, but does not include a publication called **Global Environmental Digest**.

Q679. What is the **main difference** between **Reviews** and **State-of-the-Art Reports** in terms of their function?
a. Reviews perform a historical function, while State-of-the-Art Reports do not.
b. State-of-the-Art Reports perform a historical function, while Reviews do not.

c. Both perform the same function.
d. Neither performs any historical function.

Answer: a. Reviews perform a historical function, while State-of-the-Art Reports do not.
Explanation: Reviews often summarize and discuss the historical context of a subject, whereas **State-of-the-Art Reports** focus on the most recent developments without considering the historical background.

Q680. What is the primary characteristic of **Trend Reports** as compared to **State-of-the-Art Reports**?
a. Trend Reports replace primary documents, while State-of-the-Art Reports do not.
b. Trend Reports focus on recent developments, whereas State-of-the-Art Reports provide a comprehensive review of all related literature.
c. Trend Reports are written by information professionals, while State-of-the-Art Reports are written by subject experts.
d. Trend Reports do not replace primary documents, unlike State-of-the-Art Reports.

Answer: b. Trend Reports focus on recent developments, whereas State-of-the-Art Reports provide a comprehensive review of all related literature.
Explanation: Trend Reports capture and analyze recent trends in a specific area, while **State-of-the-Art Reports** offer a comprehensive overview of the subject area, including past and current literature.

Q681. What distinguishes **State-of-the-Art Reports** from **Trend Reports**?
a. State-of-the-Art Reports are prepared by subject experts, while Trend Reports are prepared by information professionals.
b. State-of-the-Art Reports replace primary documents, while Trend Reports do not.
c. Trend Reports are more comprehensive in nature than State-of-the-Art Reports.
d. Trend Reports include historical functions, while State-of-the-Art Reports do not.

Answer: a. State-of-the-Art Reports are prepared by subject experts, while Trend Reports are prepared by information professionals.
Explanation: State-of-the-Art Reports are typically prepared by subject experts with in-depth knowledge of the field, while **Trend Reports** are more likely to be compiled by information professionals based on analysis of current trends.

Q682. Which of the following is **NOT** a distinguishing feature of **Reviews**, **State-of-the-Art Reports**, or **Trend Reports**?
a. Reviews provide a historical perspective.
b. State-of-the-Art Reports are prepared by subject experts.
c. Trend Reports replace primary documents.
d. Trend Reports focus on recent developments.

Answer: c. Trend Reports replace primary documents.
Explanation: Trend Reports do not replace primary documents, unlike **State-of-the-Art Reports** which can sometimes summarize the information found in primary documents.

UNIT 12

Information services Part 1

Q683. According to the Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science, **Literature Search** is defined as:
a. A search for published information conducted haphazardly.
b. A search for published information conducted systematically using bibliographic finding tools.
c. A search limited to primary sources only.
d. A quick search aimed at locating basic information.

Answer: b. A search for published information conducted systematically using bibliographic finding tools.
Explanation: Literature Search involves a thorough and systematic search using various bibliographic tools to gather as much information on a topic as possible.

Q684. Which of the following is **NOT** a key characteristic of **Literature Search**?
a. It is an exhaustive search for published information.
b. It is generally completed in a short period of time.
c. It involves consulting a wide range of sources.
d. It is an important initial step in research.

Answer: b. It is generally completed in a short period of time.
Explanation: Literature Search is typically more exhaustive and time-consuming compared to services like **Ready Reference**. It may take much longer to complete due to the depth and range of sources involved.

Q685. Literature Search can be equated with which of the following?
a. Ready Reference Service
b. Short Range Reference Service
c. Long Range Reference Service
d. General Information Search

Answer: c. Long Range Reference Service
Explanation: Literature Search is similar to **Long Range Reference Service**, as it involves an in-depth and wide-ranging search for information, often for research or problem-solving purposes.

Q686. Which type of library is more likely to provide **Long Range Reference Service** or **Literature Search**?
a. Public Libraries
b. Special Libraries
c. Academic Libraries
d. School Libraries

Answer: b. Special Libraries
Explanation: Special Libraries, which cater to professionals, researchers, and specialists, are more likely to provide **Long Range Reference Service** or **Literature Search**, as it involves in-depth, specialized searches for information.

Q687. In **Ready Reference Service**, the time taken to answer questions is usually:
a. Several hours
b. Several days
c. Short, ranging from a few minutes to half an hour
d. Weeks

Answer: c. Short, ranging from a few minutes to half an hour
Explanation: Ready Reference Service is designed to provide quick answers to fact-finding questions, and the time required to answer such queries is usually very short.

Q688. What distinguishes **Literature Search** from **Ready Reference Service**?
a. **Literature Search** is concerned with fact-finding questions, while **Ready Reference** is for in-depth research.
b. **Literature Search** is a more exhaustive search involving multiple sources, whereas **Ready Reference** answers simple fact-based questions quickly.
c. **Literature Search** is primarily done for academic questions, while **Ready Reference** is used for professional queries.
d. **Literature Search** requires less time than **Ready Reference**.

Answer: b. Literature Search is a more exhaustive search involving multiple sources, whereas Ready Reference answers simple fact-based questions quickly.
Explanation: Literature Search is more comprehensive and involves consulting various sources, while **Ready Reference** is quick and focused on fact-based queries.

Q689. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of **Conference Papers: Index to Scientific and Technical Proceedings**?
a. Indexes conference proceedings at the individual paper level.
b. Includes an index of author's corporate affiliation.
c. Provides detailed information about the venue and organizing body.
d. Covers all types of research papers, including non-scientific.

Answer: d. Covers all types of research papers, including non-scientific.
Explanation: Conference Papers: Index to Scientific and Technical Proceedings focuses on indexing scientific and technical papers presented at conferences, not all types of research papers.

Q690. Conference Papers Index provides information about:
a. Conferences grouped by subject.
b. Only conferences held in the United States.
c. Only the titles of conference papers.
d. The content of the papers presented at conferences.

Answer: a. Conferences grouped by subject.
Explanation: Conference Papers Index organizes conferences by subject, providing details like conference titles, dates, locations, sponsors, and papers presented.

Q691. Which organization is responsible for **Dissertation Abstracts International**, which provides a guide to doctoral dissertations and master's theses?
a. ProQuest Information Learning
b. University Microfilms
c. National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
d. Institute for Scientific Information

Answer: b. University Microfilms
Explanation: Dissertation Abstracts International is produced by **University Microfilms**, which has since been integrated into **ProQuest Information Learning**.

Q692. NTIS (National Technical Information Service) primarily disseminates:
a. Books and journal articles
b. Scientific, technical, engineering, and business-related research reports
c. Research reports from European institutions only
d. All types of dissertations and theses

Answer: b. Scientific, technical, engineering, and business-related research reports
Explanation: NTIS is the U.S. government's central resource for scientific, technical, engineering, and business-related research reports.

Q693. What is the primary purpose of the **"Thesis of the Month"** column in **University News** published by the Association of Indian Universities?
a. To provide summaries of research articles from international journals
b. To disseminate information about doctoral theses awarded by Indian universities
c. To list recent patents granted in India
d. To offer detailed reviews of master's theses

Answer: b. To disseminate information about doctoral theses awarded by Indian universities
Explanation: "Thesis of the Month" in **University News** highlights doctoral theses awarded by Indian universities.

Q694. The **EPIDOS-INPADOC** databases are known for covering:
a. Bibliographies of patents applied and granted in 65 countries.
b. Only U.S. patents.
c. Only Indian patents filed since 2000.
d. Journal articles related to patent research.

Answer: a. Bibliographies of patents applied and granted in 65 countries.
Explanation: EPIDOS-INPADOC is the largest patent database covering patents from 65 countries and international patenting organizations.

Q695. Which database contains over 33 million references and adds about 3 million new references every year, making it one of the largest patent databases?
a. NISCAIR (INPAT)
b. EPIDOS-INPADOC
c. Dissertation Abstracts Online
d. Chemical Engineering Patent Database

Answer: b. EPIDOS-INPADOC
Explanation: EPIDOS-INPADOC is the largest global patent database, containing over 33 million references and continuously adding new records.

Q696. The **INPAT** database, produced by **NISCAIR**, contains records of Indian patents granted between:
a. 1950 to 1975
b. 1965 to 1990
c. 1975 to 2002
d. 2000 to present

Answer: c. 1975 to 2002
Explanation: The **INPAT** database covers Indian patents granted and published between **1975 and 2002**.

Q697. Which of the following is **NOT** a citation index that covers world literature in different disciplines?
a. Science Citation Index
b. Social Science Citation Index
c. Humanities Citation Index
d. Medical Citation Index

Answer: d. Medical Citation Index
Explanation: The main citation indexes covering world literature are **Science Citation Index**, **Social Science Citation Index**, and **Humanities Citation Index**. The **Medical Citation Index** is not listed among the three major citation indexes mentioned.

Q698. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) brings out the **BIS Catalogue**:
a. Annually
b. Monthly
c. Bi-annually
d. Quarterly

Answer: a. Annually
Explanation: The **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** publishes the **BIS Catalogue** annually, which lists all the standards they issue.

Q699. Which of the following **search methods** allows the user to combine terms using the logical operators **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT**?
a. Keyword and Phrase Search
b. Boolean Search
c. Proximity Search
d. Limiting Search

Answer: b. Boolean Search
Explanation: Boolean Search allows the user to combine terms using **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT** to refine search results.

Q700. In a **Boolean AND search**, what will be retrieved?
a. Items containing any of the search terms.
b. Items containing all of the search terms.
c. Items containing neither of the search terms.
d. Items containing one or none of the search terms.

Answer: b. Items containing all of the search terms.
Explanation: In a **Boolean AND search**, the system retrieves records that contain **all** the specified search terms.

Q701. Truncation is a search technique that allows a search to include:
a. Only the exact word specified.
b. All variations of a word with the same root.
c. Words with different roots.
d. Only words with the exact same spelling.

Answer: b. All variations of a word with the same root.
Explanation: Truncation allows searching for all variations of a word that share the same root (e.g., "educat*" for "educate," "education," "educational," etc.).

Q702. Proximity Search allows users to specify which of the following?
a. Whether two search terms should be at the beginning of the document.
b. Whether two search terms should occur

adjacent to each other or within a specified distance.
c. Whether the terms should appear only in the title.
d. Whether the terms should appear in the conclusion of the document.

Answer: b. Whether two search terms should occur adjacent to each other or within a specified distance.
Explanation: Proximity Search enables specifying whether two search terms should be adjacent or whether certain words can appear between them.

Q703. A **Field-Specific Search** can be conducted:
a. Only on the title field.
b. Only on the abstract field.
c. On one or more chosen fields to narrow results.
d. Only for articles published in the last 5 years.

Answer: c. On one or more chosen fields to narrow results.
Explanation: A **Field-Specific Search** allows the user to narrow results by searching specific fields, such as title, author, or subject, to get more precise results.

Q704. What does **Limiting Search** allow the user to do?
a. Search for records with a specific number of pages.
b. Restrict the search results based on specific criteria such as language or year of publication.
c. Search only in a specific database.
d. Exclude records based on keywords.

Answer: b. Restrict the search results based on specific criteria such as language or year of publication.
Explanation: Limiting Search allows narrowing results by criteria like **language**, **year of publication**, **type of source**, etc.

Q705. A **Range Search** is particularly useful for:
a. Searching for articles with specific keywords.
b. Selecting records within a certain range of values, especially numerical data like publication year.
c. Searching for records by author.
d. Searching for articles within a specific subject area.

Answer: b. Selecting records within a certain range of values, especially numerical data like publication year.
Explanation: Range Search allows filtering results based on a **range** of values, such as **publication years**, making it useful for numerical information.

Q706. Which of the following **non-documentary sources** is specifically consulted for legal expertise related to patents?
a. Consultants and Consultancy Organisations
b. Patents Attorneys
c. Trade Representatives
d. Information Analysis Centres

Answer: b. Patents Attorneys
Explanation: Patents Attorneys are consulted for legal expertise regarding patents, including registration, protection, and enforcement.

Q707. Which of the following falls under **documentary sources** for Technical Enquiry Service?
a. Consultants and Consultancy Organisations
b. Patents Attorneys
c. Patents
d. Trade Representatives

Answer: c. Patents
Explanation: Patents are considered **documentary sources** as they provide written legal information on inventions and innovations.

Q708. Which type of **documentary source** would provide periodic updates on business activities and technological developments?
a. S&T Research Periodicals
b. Trade and Business Catalogues
c. Patents
d. Advertisements

Answer: a. S&T Research Periodicals
Explanation: S&T Research Periodicals (Science and Technology Research Periodicals) provide regular updates on developments in the scientific and technological fields.

Q709. Which of the following **non-documentary sources** helps with providing specialized advice or knowledge from experts?
a. Trade and Business Periodicals
b. Information Analysis Centres
c. Consultants and Consultancy Organisations
d. Handbooks and Manuals

Answer: c. Consultants and Consultancy Organisations
Explanation: Consultants and Consultancy Organisations offer expert advice and knowledge, making them key **non-documentary sources** for technical inquiries.

Q710. Which of the following **documentary sources** would likely include information on industry standards and procedures?
a. Handbooks and Manuals
b. Trade and Business Periodicals
c. Statistical Sources
d. Patents

Answer: a. Handbooks and Manuals
Explanation: Handbooks and Manuals provide detailed, standardized information on industry procedures and best practices.

Q711. What type of **documentary source** would likely contain official records of corporate activities and business operations?
a. Trade and Business Catalogues
b. Patents
c. Advertisements
d. S&T Research Periodicals

Answer: a. Trade and Business Catalogues
Explanation: Trade and Business Catalogues offer detailed records and information about corporate products, services, and activities.

Q712. Statistical Sources are typically used for which of the following?
a. Providing data on industry standards
b. Analyzing business trends and company growth
c. Offering legal guidance on patents
d. Giving quantitative data such as population, economy, and trade

Answer: d. Giving quantitative data such as population, economy, and trade
Explanation: Statistical Sources are valuable for obtaining quantitative data on various fields, including population statistics, economic figures, and trade metrics.

Q713. What would likely be found in **Trade and Business Periodicals**?
a. Details on scientific patents and inventions
b. Directories and company addresses
c. Business and technological news and trends
d. Statistical analysis of industry performance

Answer: c. Business and technological news and trends
Explanation: Trade and Business Periodicals cover current business and technological trends, providing updates on market conditions, innovations, and industry developments.

Q714. Which of the following **non-documentary sources** would provide information on specific technologies, including the legal aspects of intellectual property?
a. Information Analysis Centres
b. Patents Attorneys
c. Consultants and Consultancy Organisations
d. Trade Representatives

Answer: b. Patents Attorneys
Explanation: Patents Attorneys specialize in the legal aspects of intellectual property, including patents, trademarks, and copyrights, and are thus a valuable **non-documentary source** for legal inquiries related to technology.

Q715. Which of the following is a **popular business information database** available in different formats and from multiple vendors like UMI, Silver Platter, and Dialog?
a. LEXIS-NEXIS
b. ABI/INFORM Global
c. FICCI
d. SAARC Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Answer: b. ABI/INFORM Global
Explanation: ABI/INFORM Global is one of the most popular business information databases, accessible through various vendors like UMI, Silver Platter, and Dialog.

Q716. LEXIS-NEXIS is known for being:
a. A statistical database for business
b. One of the world's largest news and business online information services
c. A directory of trade organizations
d. A global chamber of commerce

Answer: b. One of the world's largest news and business online information services
Explanation: LEXIS-NEXIS offers a collection of full-text databases and is widely recognized for providing comprehensive sources of business, financial news, and market information.

Q717. FICCI is:
a. A global news network
b. The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
c. An online database of financial records
d. A business software provider

Answer: b. The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Explanation: FICCI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) is a prominent business organization that provides valuable industry and trade information, and it represents Indian businesses in various international forums.

Q718. Which organization provides a wide variety of **business information services** through its **web portals** launched under FICCI-BISNET?
a. SAARC Chambers of Commerce and Industry
b. International Chambers of Commerce
c. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
d. Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum

Answer: c. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
Explanation: FICCI-BISNET has launched multiple web portals that provide business information services across various industries.

Q719. The **Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CASSI)** is affiliated with which Indian organization?
a. LEXIS-NEXIS
b. FICCI
c. Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum
d. G-15 Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Services

Answer: b. FICCI
Explanation: FICCI is the nodal point for the **Indian chapters** of various international business organizations, including **CASSI** (Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry).

Q720. Which of the following is a **business information database** that provides comprehensive research on business, financial news, and market data?
a. ABI/INFORM Global
b. LEXIS-NEXIS
c. FICCI
d. Both a and b

Answer: d. Both a and b
Explanation: Both **ABI/INFORM Global** and **LEXIS-NEXIS** provide in-depth resources on business, financial news, and market research.

Q721. The **Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum (IORBF)** is associated with which business

organization?
a. FICCI
b. LEXIS-NEXIS
c. SAARC Chambers of Commerce and Industry
d. G-15 Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Services

Answer: a. FICCI
Explanation: IORBF (Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum) is one of the international business forums affiliated with **FICCI**.

Q722. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) was established in:
a. 1917
b. 1927
c. 1937
d. 1947

Answer: b. 1927
Explanation: FICCI was founded in **1927** and has since been a key player in representing Indian business interests both domestically and internationally.

Q723. PROWESS is a corporate database provided by which organization?
a. FICCI
b. CMIE (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy)
c. NISCAIR
d. WIPO

Answer: b. CMIE (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy)
Explanation: PROWESS is a corporate database provided by **CMIE** (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy), offering financial and business information on Indian companies.

Q724. CIFTI, the Confederation of Indian Food Trade and Industry, was established by:
a. WIPO
b. NISCAIR
c. FICCI
d. CMIE

Answer: c. FICCI
Explanation: CIFTI was set up by **FICCI** in **1985** to serve the needs of the food industry and trade in India.

Q725. CRCnetBASE is an online searchable database from which company?
a. Chemical Rubber Company
b. FICCI
c. WIPO
d. CMIE

Answer: a. Chemical Rubber Company
Explanation: CRCnetBASE is an online searchable database provided by **Chemical Rubber Company** (CRC), offering resources for data and information on subjects like chemistry, physics, and engineering.

Q726. Indian patents are published in which part of the **Gazette of India**?
a. Part I, Section 3
b. Part II, Section 1
c. Part III, Section 2
d. Part IV, Section 5

Answer: c. Part III, Section 2
Explanation: Indian patents are published weekly in **Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2**.

Q727. INPAT is a **database** related to Indian patents. It is brought out by:
a. FICCI
b. NISCAIR (formerly INSDOC)
c. European Patent Office
d. CMIE

Answer: b. NISCAIR (formerly INSDOC)
Explanation: INPAT is a database on **Indian patents** brought out by **NISCAIR** (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources), formerly known as **INSDOC**.

Q728. The **International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC)** was established with the support of which organization?
a. European Patent Office
b. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
c. Indian Patent Office
d. United Nations

Answer: b. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
Explanation: INPADOC was established in **1972** with the support of **WIPO** (World Intellectual Property Organization) to centralize bibliographic patent information.

Q729. INPADOC-EPIDOS databases, the largest patent databases, are operated by which office?
a. NISCAIR
b. WIPO
c. European Patent Office
d. FICCI

Answer: c. European Patent Office
Explanation: INPADOC-EPIDOS databases are operated by the **European Patent Office** and are the largest patent databases, covering patent documents from around the world.

Q730. The **INPADOC** database is part of the European Patent Information and Documentation System called:
a. EPIDOS
b. PCT
c. CHEMnetBASE
d. IPnetBASE

Answer: a. EPIDOS
Explanation: INPADOC is part of the **EPIDOS** (European Patent Information and Documentation System), which is operated by the **European Patent Office**.

Q731. The **INPADOC Patent Register Service (PRS)** provides information about:
a. Patent expiration status
b. Patent classifications
c. Patent applications filed worldwide
d. Patent search tools

Answer: a. Patent expiration status
Explanation: The **PRS** helps determine whether a particular patent is still valid or has expired, aiding in the exploitation of inventions whose patents are no longer protected.

Q732. The **Intellectual Properties and Know-How Informatics (Patents) Division** is a part of which organization?
a. European Patent Office
b. WIPO
c. National Informatics Centre (NIC)
d. TIFAC

Answer: c. National Informatics Centre (NIC)
Explanation: The **Intellectual Properties and Know-How Informatics (Patents) Division** of **NIC** provides both online and offline patents information services.

Q733. CASSIS-ASSIST is a search tool for which country's patents?
a. India
b. United States
c. European Union
d. Japan

Answer: b. United States
Explanation: CASSIS-ASSIST provides additional search and information tools specifically for searching **US patents**.

Q734. Which database covers **Indian patents** applications filed from January 1995 onwards as published in the **Gazette of India (Part III, Section II)**?
a. INPADOC
b. EKASWA-A
c. CASSIS-CLASS
d. PRS

Answer: b. EKASWA-A
Explanation: EKASWA-A covers **Indian patent**

applications filed and published in the **Gazette of India (Part III, Section II)** from January 1995 onwards.

Q735. EKASWA-B from the **Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)** covers patents:
a. Filed in India before 1995
b. Published in international patent journals
c. Notified for opposition as published in the Gazette of India
d. Registered in the European Patent Office

Answer: c. Notified for opposition as published in the Gazette of India
Explanation: EKASWA-B covers **Indian patent applications** notified for opposition and published in the **Gazette of India (Part III, Section II)** from January 1995 onwards.

Q736. The **Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC)** operates which database related to patents?
a. CASSIS-ASSIST
b. EKASWA-A and EKASWA-B
c. INPADOC
d. PRS

Answer: b. EKASWA-A and EKASWA-B
Explanation: TIFAC, through the **Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)**, operates the **EKASWA-A and EKASWA-B** databases, which cover **Indian patents** applications and their opposition notifications.

Different patent information services:

Service Name	Description
INPADOC Patent Register Service (PRS)	A legal status database that provides information on whether a patent is still valid or has expired. It helps users identify patents that are no longer protected.
Intellectual Properties and Know-How Informatics	Provides online and offline patent information services in India.
(Patents) Division	
CASSIS-ASSIST	A search and information tool for searching US patents.
CASSIS-CLASS	A database dealing with the US Patents classification scheme.
EKASWA-A	Covers Indian patent applications published in the Gazette of India (Part III, Section II) from January 1995 onwards.
EKASWA-B	Covers Indian patent applications notified for opposition, as published in the Gazette of India (Part III, Section II) from January 1995 onwards.

Q737. Which organization is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from 148 countries, established in 1947?
a. International Standards Organization (ISO)
b. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
c. World Standards Service Network (WSSN)
d. Indian Standards Institution (ISI)

Answer: a. International Standards Organization (ISO)
Explanation: The **ISO** is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from 148 countries, established in 1947.

Q738. What is the **World Standards Service Network (WSSN)**?
a. A network for patent information
b. A network of national standards bodies for accessing standards information
c. A forum for trade associations to discuss standards
d. A service for electronic cataloguing of standards

Answer: b. A network of national standards bodies for accessing standards information
Explanation: The **WSSN** is a network of publicly accessible web servers from standards organisations around the world, providing links to

international, regional, and national standardisation bodies.

Q739. Which body is the **National Standards Body of India**?
a. Indian Standards Institution (ISI)
b. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
c. International Standards Organization (ISO)
d. World Standards Service Network (WSSN)

Answer: b. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
Explanation: The **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)**, formerly known as the **Indian Standards Institution (ISI)**, is the national standards body of India, established under the BIS Act, 1986.

Q740. What is the **BIS e-Catalogue** used for?
a. To search for global patents
b. To search for Indian standards online
c. To track industry regulations
d. To locate technical publications in India

Answer: b. To search for Indian standards online
Explanation: The **BIS e-Catalogue** allows users to search for **Indian standards** online through the **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** website.

Q741. What is included in the **BIS Catalogue 2004**?
a. Information on all BIS publications up to 2003
b. A list of all international standards
c. A directory of all national standardisation bodies
d. A guide to technical regulations worldwide

Answer: a. Information on all BIS publications up to 2003
Explanation: The **BIS Catalogue 2004** contains information on all **BIS publications** issued up to **31 Dec. 2003**, with a subject index for locating Indian standards on various topics.

Q742. What is the role of **patents attorneys**?
a. To provide financial support for inventors
b. To handle legal aspects of patents, including drafting and filing applications
c. To market products related to patents
d. To provide technical training on patents

Answer: b. To handle legal aspects of patents, including drafting and filing applications
Explanation: Patents attorneys are legal experts who deal with all legal aspects of patents, including drafting patent applications, filing them, and handling other legal matters related to patents.

Q743. Where can one find the names and addresses of **Indian patent agents**?
a. In the **Indian Patent Gazette**
b. In the **Register of Patent Agents** maintained by CGPDTM
c. In the **Bureau of Indian Standards Catalogue**
d. Both **a** and **b**

Answer: d. Both a and b
Explanation: The names and addresses of **Indian patent agents** are published in the official gazette and newsletters of the **Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM)** and are also maintained in the **Register of Patent Agents**.

Q744. What do **trade representatives** typically do?
a. Provide technical consultancy on patents
b. Promote the sale of products for business concerns
c. Handle legal matters for inventors
d. Manage patent databases

Answer: b. Promote the sale of products for business concerns
Explanation: Trade representatives are employed by business concerns to promote the sale of their products.

Q745. Which of the following is a **document delivery service**?
a. **ISI Document Solution** from Institute of Scientific Information
b. **DIALORDER service** from DIALOG

c. **Document Detective Service** from Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS)
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: ISI Document Solution, **DIALORDER service**, and **Document Detective Service** from CAS are examples of document delivery services that help in providing access to documents and publications.

Q746. Which organization offers document delivery services through **NISCAIR** (formerly INSDOC)?
a. **British Library Document Supply Centre**
b. **National Library of Medicine (NLM)**
c. **National Institute for Scientific Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR)**
d. **Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI)**

Answer: c. National Institute for Scientific Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR)
Explanation: NISCAIR (formerly **INSDOC**) is an Indian national document delivery centre offering document delivery services.

Q747. What does **Electronic Document Delivery Systems (EDDS)** primarily use for document receipt and supply?
a. Physical mail
b. Optical disks
c. Electronic technology
d. Printed copies

Answer: c. Electronic technology
Explanation: EDDS uses **electronic technology** for the receipt of requests and the supply of documents.

Q748. Which of the following is an example of an **Electronic Document Delivery System (EDDS)**?
a. **Inside** and **Secure Electronic Delivery** from **BLDSC**
b. **ADONIS**
c. **DIALORDER** from DIALOG
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above
Explanation: Inside and **Secure Electronic Delivery** of **BLDSC**, **ADONIS**, and **DIALORDER** are all examples of **EDDS** systems.

Q749. What is **ADONIS**?
a. A system for physical delivery of journal articles
b. A full-text, CD-ROM storage and retrieval system
c. A patent documentation service
d. A journal subscription service

Answer: b. A full-text, CD-ROM storage and retrieval system
Explanation: ADONIS is a **full-text, CD-ROM storage and retrieval system**, developed to store and retrieve journal articles on demand.

Q750. Who developed the **ADONIS** system?
a. A single publisher
b. A consortium of biomedical publishers
c. The World Health Organization
d. A government agency

Answer: b. A consortium of biomedical publishers
Explanation: ADONIS was developed by a **consortium of biomedical publishers** concerned about the widespread photocopying of their material.

Q751. When was **ADONIS** commercially launched?
a. 1980
b. 1985
c. 1991
d. 2000

Answer: c. 1991
Explanation: ADONIS was commercially launched in **1991**, after 10 years of development.

Q752. When was the **Inter-Library Loan Service of OCLC (OCLC ILL)** started?
a. 1969
b. 1979
c. 1985
d. 1991

Answer: b. 1979
Explanation: The **OCLC ILL** subsystem started in **January 1979** as a way to facilitate inter-library loan services.

Q753. What is the **OCLC ILLiad**?
a. A traditional library catalog
b. A web-based resource sharing management software
c. A physical document delivery system
d. A library journal subscription service

Answer: b. A web-based resource sharing management software
Explanation: OCLC ILLiad is a **web-based resource sharing management software** that automates routine inter-library loan functions, managing borrowing, lending, and document delivery.

Q754. What is **WorldCat** in the context of **OCLC**?
a. A global research database
b. A digital library service
c. An online union catalog
d. A patent document service

Answer: c. An online union catalog
Explanation: WorldCat is the **online union catalog** of **OCLC**, where library collections are indexed for cooperative cataloging.

Q755. What does the **DOCLINE** system primarily facilitate?
a. Journal indexing
b. Inter-library loan (ILL) requests and orders
c. Digital content sharing
d. Library cataloging

Answer: b. Inter-library loan (ILL) requests and orders
Explanation: DOCLINE is the **National Library of Medicine's (NLM)** automated **inter-library loan (ILL)** system for request and order referrals, aimed at improving document delivery services.

Q756. What is the purpose of **SERHOLD** in the **DOCLINE** system?
a. To manage library staff
b. To provide journal holdings information
c. To track document delivery status
d. To manage user subscriptions

Answer: b. To provide journal holdings information
Explanation: SERHOLD is a part of **DOCLINE** and contains over 1.4 million journal holdings of about 3,200 libraries.

Q757. How many libraries are involved in **SERHOLD** for journal holdings information?
a. 100 libraries
b. 1,000 libraries
c. 3,200 libraries
d. 10,000 libraries

Answer: c. 3,200 libraries
Explanation: SERHOLD contains journal holdings information from about **3,200 libraries**.

Q758. Which of the following is NOT a function of the **DOCLINE** system?
a. DOCUSER
b. SERHOLD
c. REQUESTS
d. OPAC

Answer: d. OPAC
Explanation: DOCLINE has the functions **DOCUSER**, **SERHOLD**, and **REQUESTS**, but **OPAC** (Online Public Access Catalog) is not part of it.

Electronic document delivery and ILL management systems and **electronic resources**

Service/Resource	Details
Relias	An electronic document delivery and Interlibrary Loan (ILL) management system used by the **National Library of Medicine** and **National Institute of Health**. Developed by **Relias International Inc.**, it automates and streamlines traditional ILL and document delivery services.
ScienceDirect	A major online platform launched in 1997 by **Elsevier**, offering scientific, technical, and medical (STM) literature. It has evolved into one of the world's largest repositories of STM journals and articles.
J-Gate	An electronic gateway to global e-journal literature, launched in 2001 by **Informatics India Ltd.** It provides access to a wide range of electronic journals across various disciplines.
Ariel	An Internet document transmission system developed by **Infotrieve, Inc.** It was originally part of the **Research Library Group's SHARES program**, offering document delivery services between libraries and other institutions.
EBSCO Information Services	A division of **EBSCO Industries Inc.**, providing access to a wide range of databases, e-journals, and electronic resources in various fields such as business, health, and technology.
ProQuest Information and Learning	A subscription-based service from **ProQuest Company**, providing access to scholarly articles, e-journals, and various types of educational resources across disciplines like social sciences, humanities, and more.

Q759. Which of the following systems is used by the **National Library of Medicine** and **National Institute of Health** for electronic document delivery and inter-library loan management?
a. ScienceDirect
b. Relias
c. J-Gate
d. ProQuest

Answer: b. Relias
Explanation: Relias is used by the **National Library of Medicine** and **National Institute of Health** for **electronic document delivery and ILL management**.

Q760. What is the primary service provided by **ScienceDirect**?
a. Inter-library loan management
b. Online database of medical patents
c. Scientific, technical, and medical (STM) literature
d. General online document delivery

Answer: c. Scientific, technical, and medical (STM) literature
Explanation: ScienceDirect is one of the world's largest providers of **scientific, technical, and medical (STM) literature** online.

Q761. Which company developed **J-Gate**, an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature?
a. ProQuest
b. EBSCO Information Services
c. Informatics India Ltd.
d. Elsevier

Answer: c. Informatics India Ltd.
Explanation: J-Gate is an **electronic gateway** to global e-journal literature developed by **Informatics India Ltd.** in 2001.

Q762. What is the function of **Ariel** in document delivery?
a. A digital library management system
b. An Internet document transmission system
c. A journal indexing service
d. A patent search engine

Answer: b. An Internet document transmission system
Explanation: Ariel is an **Internet document transmission system** developed by **Infotrieve, Inc.** for document delivery.

Q763. Which company provides the **Ariel** Internet document transmission system?
a. ProQuest
b. Infotrieve, Inc.
c. EBSCO Industries
d. Elsevier

Answer: b. Infotrieve, Inc.
Explanation: Ariel is owned and supported by **Infotrieve, Inc.**, and is used for internet document transmission.

Q764. What is **ProQuest Information and Learning**?
a. A software for document delivery
b. A subscription-based service for accessing scientific literature
c. A digital library management software
d. A patent documentation service

Answer: b. A subscription-based service for accessing scientific literature
Explanation: ProQuest Information and Learning is a **subscription-based service** that provides access to a wide range of **scientific literature** and resources.

Q765. When was the **IFLA voucher scheme** launched?
a. 1990
b. 1995
c. 2000
d. 2005

Answer: b. 1995
Explanation: The **IFLA voucher scheme** was launched in **1995** and has continued to expand ever since.

Q766. Where was the **IFLA Office for UAP and International Lending** originally set up?
a. The Hague
b. Boston Spa, British Library
c. Paris, France
d. New York, USA

Answer: b. Boston Spa, British Library
Explanation: The **IFLA Office for UAP and International Lending** was initially set up at the **British Library, Boston Spa** in **1974** and closed in **2003**.

Q767. Which organization represents the international library community in copyright concerns?
a. International Publishers Association (IPA)
b. ISO
c. IFLA Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters (CLM)
d. COUNTER

Answer: c. IFLA Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters (CLM)
Explanation: The **IFLA Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters (CLM)** represents the voice of the international library community in **copyright concerns**.

Q768. Which ISO standards relate to **Inter-library Loan**?
a. ISO 10160 and 10161
b. ISO 9001 and 9002

c. ISO 14001 and 14002
d. ISO 27001 and 27002

Answer: a. ISO 10160 and 10161
Explanation: The **ISO 10160 and 10161** are **ISO standards for Inter-library Loan**.

Q769. What is the main objective of **COUNTER**?
a. To facilitate the exchange of physical documents between libraries
b. To develop global standards for measuring online usage
c. To promote international library consortia
d. To set up standards for inter-library loan services

Answer: b. To develop global standards for measuring online usage
Explanation: COUNTER is an initiative designed to **develop global standards** for measuring **online usage** of electronic resources.

Q770. When was the **COUNTER Code of Practice** released?
a. 2000
b. 2002
c. 2005
d. 2010

Answer: b. 2002
Explanation: The **COUNTER Code of Practice** was released in **December 2002**, providing guidance on **usage statistics** for online resources.

Q771. What is the **International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC)**?
a. A formal organization for copyright advocacy
b. A global library consortia comprising 60 libraries
c. A platform for library software development
d. An international publishers association

Answer: b. A global library consortium comprising 60 libraries
Explanation: ICOLC is an informal organization of about **60 library consortia** from countries like the **USA, Canada, UK, and The Netherlands**.

Q772. Which organization is engaged in the translation of textbooks in various Indian languages?
a. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
b. Central Hindi Directorate
c. Sahitya Academy
d. Indian Council of Cultural Relations

Answer: a. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
Explanation: NCERT is actively involved in the translation of textbooks into various **Indian languages**.

Q773. Which council carries out translation work from English into state languages or vice versa?
a. National Book Trust (NBT)
b. State Council of Educational Research and Training
c. School of Foreign Languages
d. Institute of Asian Studies

Answer: b. State Council of Educational Research and Training
Explanation: The **State Council of Educational Research and Training** handles the translation of educational materials from **English into state languages** or vice versa.

Q774. Which organization has instituted a prize for the **Best Translator**?
a. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
b. Sahitya Academy
c. Central Hindi Directorate
d. Indian Council of Cultural Relations

Answer: b. Sahitya Academy
Explanation: The **Sahitya Academy** has instituted a **prize for the Best Translator** in recognition of outstanding translation work.

Q775. What languages are taught at the **School of Foreign Languages (SFL), Delhi**?
a. Chinese, Japanese, Russian, French, German
b. French, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Japanese
c. English, French, German, Hindi, Spanish
d. Russian, Japanese, German, Spanish, Hindi

Answer: a. Chinese, Japanese, Russian, French, German
Explanation: The **School of Foreign Languages (SFL)** in **Delhi** offers courses in **Chinese, French, German, Japanese, and Russian** languages, primarily for **defence personnel and sponsored candidates**.

Q776. Which institution is responsible for conducting language courses and translation activities in India?
a. The Institute of Asian Studies, Madras
b. National Book Trust (NBT)
c. Central Hindi Directorate
d. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

Answer: d. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad
Explanation: The **Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages** in **Hyderabad** conducts **language courses** and also participates in **translation activities**.

Q777. What is the main objective of the **Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR)** in terms of translation?
a. To promote literary translations of foreign languages
b. To project **Indian cultural heritage** to the world through translations
c. To teach foreign languages in Indian universities
d. To translate international scientific research into Indian languages

Answer: b. To project Indian cultural heritage to the world through translations
Explanation: The **Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR)** focuses on **literary translations** to promote **Indian cultural heritage** globally.

World Translation Index (WTI)

Field	Details
Title	World Translation Index (WTI)
Coverage Period	1987 to Dec. 1997
Subject Focus	Translations from all languages to Western European languages in all fields of science and technology
Collecting Agencies	- International Translation Centre (ITC), Delft, The Netherlands - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France - National Translation Centre, Chicago
Content	Bibliographical references to both original and translated documents
Translation Types	- Published and unpublished translations - Serial and non-serial publications
Translation Source	80% to 85% of the translations are journal articles
Publication Frequency	10 issues per year
Document Delivery Locations	- National Research Council of Canada, Document Delivery Section, Canada - BLDSC, Boston Spa, U.K. - Delft Technical University, Delft, The Netherlands
ITC History	- Established in 1961 as European Translation Centre (ETC), renamed to ITC in 1975 - Initiated to prevent duplication of translation work and facilitate exchange of information through translations

Previous Publications	- World Index of Scientific Translations (1967-1977) - List of Translations notified to ETC (1967-1977) - World Transindex (1977-1986)
Closure	WTI publication stopped in Dec. 1997 due to the closure of ITC

Q778. What is the main purpose of **Index Translationum** published by UNESCO?
a. To provide bibliographical details of books written in all languages
b. To catalog books translated into English in all fields of knowledge
c. To promote literature in UNESCO member states
d. To create a database for all books published in UNESCO member states

Answer: b. To catalog books translated into English in all fields of knowledge
Explanation: Index Translationum provides bibliographical details of **books translated into English** across various fields of knowledge.

Q779. Since when has UNESCO been maintaining a **machine-readable database** containing bibliographical information on books translated and published worldwide?
a. 1980
b. 1979
c. 1985
d. 1990

Answer: b. 1979
Explanation: UNESCO has maintained a **machine-readable database** since **1979**, containing bibliographical information on translated books.

Q780. How often is the **Index Translationum** database updated?
a. Every month
b. Every year
c. Every quarter
d. Every six months

Answer: c. Every quarter
Explanation: The **Index Translationum** database is planned to be updated every **quarter**.

Q781. Which organization established the **International Translation Centre (ITC)** in 1961?
a. UNESCO
b. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
c. European Union
d. United Nations

Answer: b. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Explanation: The **ITC** was established as a result of cooperation among **Western European countries**, stimulated by the **OECD**.

Q782. What was the original name of the **International Translation Centre (ITC)**?
a. World Translation Centre
b. European Translation Centre (ETC)
c. Global Translation Centre
d. International Translation Service

Answer: b. European Translation Centre (ETC)
Explanation: The **ITC** was originally called the **European Translation Centre (ETC)** before it assumed its present name in **1975**.

Q783. What was the **World Translation Index (WTI)** used for?
a. To list scientific translations only
b. To centralize translation announcements and avoid duplication of translation work
c. To promote language learning programs
d. To catalog all translations of books and articles worldwide

Answer: b. To centralize translation announcements and avoid duplication of translation work
Explanation: The **WTI** was used to **centralize**

translation announcements and prevent **duplication of translation work**.

Q784. When did the **International Translation Centre (ITC)** close its operations?
a. 1995
b. 1997
c. 2000
d. 2005

Answer: b. 1997
Explanation: The **International Translation Centre (ITC)** closed in **December 1997** due to a decline in funding and a reduction in translation services.

Q785. What type of information does **Index Translationum** provide?
a. Bibliographical details of all books published in the world
b. Bibliographical details of books translated into English
c. Details about all published research papers
d. Details of multilingual research conferences

Answer: b. Bibliographical details of books translated into English
Explanation: Index Translationum provides bibliographical details of **books translated into English** across various fields of knowledge.

Q786. Which organization publishes **Index Translationum**?
a. UNESCO
b. The United Nations
c. World Trade Organization
d. World Health Organization

Answer: a. UNESCO
Explanation: Index Translationum is published by **UNESCO** and provides bibliographical data on translated books worldwide.

Q787. In which year was the first public demonstration of a **Machine Translation (MT) system** held?
a. 1954
b. 1960
c. 1970
d. 1980

Answer: a. 1954
Explanation: The **first public demonstration of a Machine Translation (MT) system** was held in **1954** at the head office of IBM in New York.

Q788. The **early Machine Translation systems** were primarily based on:
a. Complex algorithms
b. Direct translations via bilingual dictionaries
c. Statistical analysis
d. Artificial Intelligence models

Answer: b. Direct translations via bilingual dictionaries
Explanation: Early **Machine Translation systems** were based on **direct translations via bilingual dictionaries** with minimal syntactical analysis.

Q789. By the 1980s, advances in computational linguistics led to the adoption of which translation approach?
a. Direct translation approach
b. Statistical translation approach
c. Indirect translation approach
d. Neural network translation approach

Answer: c. Indirect translation approach
Explanation: By the 1980s, advances in computational linguistics allowed for **more sophisticated, indirect translation approaches**, such as **Interlingua** and **Transfer** models.

Q790. Which of the following is a key feature of the **Transfer approach** in Machine Translation (MT)?
a. Text is translated without any analysis of structure
b. Use of a single bilingual dictionary for all languages
c. Involves analysis, transfer, and generation

stages
d. Focus on purely statistical methods

Answer: c. Involves analysis, transfer, and generation stages
Explanation: The **Transfer approach** involves three basic stages: **analysis**, **transfer**, and **generation** into the target language.

Q791. Which of the following systems uses the **Transfer approach** in Machine Translation?
a. METAL
b. Google Translate
c. DeepL
d. BabelFish

Answer: a. METAL
Explanation: METAL, a commercial MT system from Siemens, uses the **Transfer approach** in its translation process.

Q792. The **Eurotra** project, which used the **Transfer approach**, was funded by:
a. European Commission
b. The United Nations
c. National Science Foundation
d. World Intellectual Property Organization

Answer: a. European Commission
Explanation: The **Eurotra** project, which used the **Transfer approach**, was **funded by the European Commission**.

Q793. Which of the following is a widely known **MT system** for **mainframe computers**?
a. Google Translate
b. SYSTRAN
c. DeepL
d. Pivotal

Answer: b. SYSTRAN
Explanation: SYSTRAN is one of the most widely known **MT systems** for **mainframe computers**, originally designed for translating Russian to English, now available for 35 language pairs.

Q794. Which **MT system** was originally designed for translation from **German to English** and is now available for several languages?
a. SYSTRAN
b. METAL
c. LOGOS
d. Fujitsu ATLAS

Answer: c. LOGOS
Explanation: LOGOS was originally marketed for **German to English** translation, and is now also available for other languages including **English to French, German, Italian, and Spanish**.

Q795. Which **MT system** was designed for translation between **English and Japanese**?
a. SYSTRAN
b. Fujitsu ATLAS
c. METAL
d. LOGOS

Answer: b. Fujitsu ATLAS
Explanation: Fujitsu ATLAS is specifically designed for translation between **English and Japanese**.

Q796. What is the **first successful MT system** for **personal computers** that appeared in the early 1980s?
a. METAL
b. Wielder MicroCat
c. SYSTRAN Personal
d. LogoVista

Answer: b. Wielder MicroCat
Explanation: The **Wielder MicroCat** system was the **first successful MT system** for **personal computers** developed in the early 1980s.

Q797. Which of the following **MT systems** was developed by **NEC** in Japan?
a. ASTRANSAC
b. SYSTRAN
c. METAL
d. Globalink

Answer: a. ASTRANSAC
Explanation: ASTRANSAC was developed by **NEC**, one of the major **Japanese companies** that produced systems for translation to and from English in the 1980s.

Q798. What is a **key advantage** of **SYSTRAN MT systems** over other **PC-based systems**?
a. Simpler interfaces
b. Smaller dictionary databases
c. Large dictionary databases and a wide range of languages
d. Focus on specific languages

Answer: c. Large dictionary databases and a wide range of languages
Explanation: SYSTRAN MT systems have **large dictionary databases** and support a **wide range of languages**, which gives them an advantage over other **PC-based systems**.

Q799. What kind of translations do **many MT vendors** like **Systran, Logos, and Globalink** provide for **Internet-based services**?
a. Only human-edited translations
b. Only machine-generated translations
c. Network-based translations, with or without human editing
d. Only word-by-word translations

Answer: c. Network-based translations, with or without human editing
Explanation: Many **MT vendors**, such as **Systran, Logos, and Globalink**, provide **network-based translation services** for the **Internet**, offering translations with or without human editing.

Q800. What **translation service** did **CompuServe** introduce in 1994?
a. Real-time translation of web pages
b. Automatic translation for emails and forums in multiple languages
c. A subscription-based service for longer documents
d. Translating only English texts to other languages

Answer: b. Automatic translation for emails and forums in multiple languages
Explanation: In **1994**, **CompuServe** introduced an **automatic translation service** for messages on its forums, allowing translations to and from **English, French, German, and Spanish**.

UNIT 13

INFORMATION SERVICES – PART-2

Q801. What is the purpose of **Consolidation services**?
a. To provide a dictionary for specific topics
b. To offer a consolidated, descriptive, and critical account of a topic
c. To review books and articles
d. To translate documents from one language to another

Answer: b. To offer a consolidated, descriptive, and critical account of a topic
Explanation: Consolidation services provide a complete review or state-of-the-art report on a topic, offering a total view of the trends in the literature on that subject.

Q802. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the four types of **information needs** identified in surveys of **Information Gathering Habit**?
a. Current Information Needs
b. Exhaustive Information Needs
c. Everyday Information Needs
d. Instantaneous Information Needs

Answer: d. Instantaneous Information Needs
Explanation: The four types of **information needs** identified in surveys are **Current Information Needs**, **Exhaustive Information Needs**, **Everyday Information Needs**, and **Catching-up Information Needs**.

Q803. Which of the following services caters to **current information needs** of scholars by providing tables of contents of peer-reviewed journals?
a. Consolidation Services
b. Current Contents
c. Digest Services
d. Abstracting and Indexing Services

Answer: b. Current Contents
Explanation: Current Contents, published weekly by the **Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)**, provides tables of contents from internationally renowned peer-reviewed journals to meet the **current information needs** of scholars.

Q804. Current Contents is available in which of the following formats?
a. Print only
b. Print, floppy disk, CD-ROM, and web-based
c. Only electronic format
d. Only CD-ROM

Answer: b. Print, floppy disk, CD-ROM, and web-based
Explanation: Current Contents is available in **print** as well as in **electronic formats**, including **floppy disk, CD-ROM, and web-based** formats.

Q805. How many separate sections does **Current Contents** publish?
a. Five
b. Six
c. Seven
d. Eight

Answer: c. Seven
Explanation: Current Contents publishes in **seven separate sections**, covering various disciplines such as **Agriculture**, **Life Sciences**, **Social and Behavioral Sciences**, and more.

Q806. Which of the following describes **Exhaustive Information Needs**?
a. Information that is needed for a one-time event
b. Information required on a regular basis for daily use
c. Detailed and comprehensive information on a specific topic
d. Information needed to keep up with the latest trends

Answer: c. Detailed and comprehensive information on a specific topic
Explanation: Exhaustive Information Needs refer to the need for **detailed and comprehensive** information on a **specific topic**.

Q807. What do **Catching-up Information Needs** refer to?
a. The need for detailed, exhaustive information on a topic
b. The need to stay updated with current events
c. The need for a brief overview of the development of a particular field
d. The need for daily operational information

Answer: c. The need for a brief overview of the development of a particular field
Explanation: Catching-up Information Needs arise when users want a **complete but short picture** of the development of a particular field, often when they want to switch to a new area of research.

Q808. What is the purpose of **Citations** in academic writing?
a. To acknowledge a prior author's work or viewpoint
b. To give a list of all the books in the library
c. To provide a direct explanation of the research
d. To avoid plagiarism

Answer: a. To acknowledge a prior author's work or viewpoint
Explanation: Citations list references used by an author to support viewpoints, acknowledge earlier works, or indicate related research.

Q809. Who was a pioneer in the field of **citation indexing**?
a. Dr. Eugene Garfield
b. Dr. John Smith

c. Dr. Richard Brown
d. Dr. Thomas Edison

Answer: a. Dr. Eugene Garfield
Explanation: Dr. Eugene Garfield was the pioneer in the field of **citation indexing** and founded the **Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)**.

Q810. Which of the following citation indexes was first published in 1963?
a. Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)
b. Science Citation Index (SCI)
c. Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
d. Web of Science

Answer: b. Science Citation Index (SCI)
Explanation: The **Science Citation Index (SCI)** was first published in **1963**, covering 562 journals and 2 million citations.

Q811. In which year was the **Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)** launched?
a. 1963
b. 1973
c. 1978
d. 1988

Answer: b. 1973
Explanation: The **Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)** was launched in **1973**, covering major social science disciplines.

Q812. Which of the following was launched in 1997 as a web-based interface for accessing SCI, SSCI, and A&HCI databases?
a. ISI Web of Science
b. ISI Web of Knowledge
c. Science Citation Index
d. Social Science Citation Index

Answer: a. ISI Web of Science
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Science** was launched in **1997**, providing a **single web-based interface** to access SCI, SSCI, and A&HCI databases.

Q813. What did the **ISI Web of Knowledge**, launched in 2001, integrate?
a. Only journal literature
b. Journal literature, patents, proceedings, research monographs, chemical compounds, and genetic sequencing
c. Only journal articles and books
d. Only research monographs and patents

Answer: b. Journal literature, patents, proceedings, research monographs, chemical compounds, and genetic sequencing
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Knowledge**, launched in **2001**, integrated **various resources** like **journal literature**, **patents**, **proceedings**, **research monographs**, **chemical compounds**, and **genetic sequencing** into a single platform.

Q814. When did **ISI** first make its citation indexes available on **CD-ROM**?
a. 1963
b. Early 1980s
c. 1997
d. 2001

Answer: b. Early 1980s
Explanation: ISI made its citation indexes available in **CD-ROM** format in the **early 1980s**, following the publication of the print versions.

ISI Web of Knowledge

Field	Details
Catching-up Information Needs	Users require a concise summary of the development in a particular field, especially when transitioning to a new research area.
Citations	Citations are lists of references used by an author to support viewpoints, acknowledge earlier works, or indicate related works.
Citation Indexes	- **Science Citation Index (SCI)** (1963) - covered 562 journals and 2 million citations. - **Social Science Citation**

	Index (SSCI) (1973) - covered major social science disciplines. - **Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)** (1978) - covered major disciplines in arts and humanities.
Pioneer in Citation Indexing	Dr. Eugene Garfield was the pioneer, founding the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in 1958.
Acquisitions of ISI	- 1988: JPT Holdings acquired ISI. - 1992: Thomson Business Information (a subsidiary of Thomson Corporation) acquired ISI.
ISI Web of Science	Launched in 1997, ISI Web of Science offered a web-based interface for accessing SCI, SSCI, and A&HCI databases with more journals and search capabilities than CD-ROMs or printed versions.
ISI Web of Knowledge	Launched in 2001, it integrated resources like journal literature, patents, research monographs, chemical compounds, and genetic sequencing into a single platform.

Q815. What does the **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** provide ranked lists of?
a. Books published by top authors
b. Articles with the most citations
c. Journals ranked by total citations, impact factor, and other metrics
d. Universities based on research output

Answer: c. Journals ranked by total citations, impact factor, and other metrics
Explanation: The **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** ranks journals based on metrics like **total citations**, **impact factor**, **immediacy index**, and **cited half-life** from the references of the current year issues of SCI and SSCI source journals.

Q816. The **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** also provides ranked lists of **SCI** journals by which metric?
a. Journal titles
b. Journal category
c. Impact factor
d. Publisher names

Answer: c. Impact factor
Explanation: The **JCR** provides ranked lists of **SCI journals** by **impact factor**.

Q817. What does the **Journal Half-Life Package** in the **Journal Citation Reports** include?
a. Annual journal subscription prices
b. Cumulative chronological distribution of citations
c. Reviews of articles published in journals
d. List of most recent articles published

Answer: b. Cumulative chronological distribution of citations
Explanation: The **Journal Half-Life Package** in the **JCR** includes the **cumulative chronological distribution of citations**, listing journals ranked by half-life.

Q818. Since when has the **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** been published annually?
a. 1963
b. 1975
c. 1985
d. 1997

Answer: b. 1975
Explanation: The **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** has been published **annually since 1975**.

Q819. The **ISI Web of Science** was launched in which year?
a. 1963
b. 1973
c. 1985
d. 1997

Answer: d. 1997
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Science** was launched in **1997** as a web-based interface for accessing bibliographic and citation databases.

Q820. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the databases included in the **ISI Web of Science**?
a. SCI
b. SSCI
c. Index Chemicus
d. JSTOR

Answer: d. JSTOR
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Science** includes databases like **SCI**, **SSCI**, **Index Chemicus**, and **Current Chemical Reactions**, but **JSTOR** is a separate database.

Q821. What is the main focus of the **ISI Web of Science**?
a. Providing access to public domain research
b. Accessing exhaustive bibliographic and citation data
c. Offering free journals for academic institutions
d. Indexing general news articles

Answer: b. Accessing exhaustive bibliographic and citation data
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Science** focuses on providing access to **exhaustive bibliographic and citation databases** for research across various fields.

Q822. How many databases does the **ISI Web of Science** consist of?
a. 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. 6

Answer: c. 5
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Science** consists of five databases: **SCI**, **SSCI**, **A&HCI**, **Index Chemicus**, and **Current Chemical Reactions**.

Q823. What is the **ISI Web of Knowledge**?
a. A tool for managing library catalogs
b. A platform for accessing scholarly databases and citation indexes
c. A repository of free research articles
d. A social networking site for researchers

Answer: b. A platform for accessing scholarly databases and citation indexes
Explanation: The **ISI Web of Knowledge** is an integrated, Internet-based platform providing access to **scholarly databases and citation indexes**, allowing users to access various resources related to research and scholarly literature.

Q824. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the core contents of the **ISI Web of Knowledge**?
a. **ISI Web of Science**
b. **Current Contents Connect**
c. **ISI Proceedings**
d. **PsycINFO**

Answer: d. PsycINFO
Explanation: PsycINFO is part of the **hosted contents** of the **ISI Web of Knowledge**, not its core contents.

Q825. The **ISI Web of Knowledge** includes which of the following as part of its analytical contents?
a. **WebFeat Prism**
b. **Essential Science Indicators**
c. **CAB Abstracts**
d. **BIOSIS Preview**

Answer: b. Essential Science Indicators
Explanation: Essential Science Indicators is part of the **analytical contents** in the **ISI Web of Knowledge**, which helps in performance measurement and tracking trends in **S&T** and **social sciences**.

Q826. Which of the following tools is part of the **ISI Web of Knowledge** for accessing patent literature?

a. **ISI Web of Science**
b. **Derwent Innovation Index**
c. **BIOSIS Preview**
d. **Current Contents Connect**

Answer: b. Derwent Innovation Index
Explanation: The **Derwent Innovation Index** is used to access **patent literature** within the **ISI Web of Knowledge**.

Q827. The **ISI Web of Knowledge** provides access to which of the following databases?
a. **INSPEC**
b. **Google Scholar**
c. **JSTOR**
d. **PubMed**

Answer: a. INSPEC
Explanation: INSPEC is a database that provides access to **applied sciences literature** in fields like **physics**, **electronics**, **control engineering**, **computing**, and **information technology**, and is part of the **ISI Web of Knowledge**.

Q828. Which tool in the **ISI Web of Knowledge** enables searchers to extend their search to include freely available Internet resources and library's proprietary collections?
a. **WebFeat Prism**
b. **HighlyCited.com**
c. **Current Contents Connect**
d. **1Cate**

Answer: a. WebFeat Prism
Explanation: WebFeat Prism is a tool that enables searchers to extend their search to include **freely available Internet resources** and **library's proprietary collections**.

Q829. Which of the following provides information on the world's most highly cited researchers and their achievements in the **ISI Web of Knowledge**?
a. **Essential Science Indicators**
b. **HighlyCited.com**
c. **Journal Citation Reports**
d. **Current Contents Connect**

Answer: b. HighlyCited.com
Explanation: HighlyCited.com provides information on the world's most **highly cited researchers** and their achievements, and is part of the **analytical contents** in the **ISI Web of Knowledge**.

Q830. Which of the following databases in the **ISI Web of Knowledge** provides access to literature in biomedical and life sciences?
a. **CAB Abstracts**
b. **BIOSIS Preview**
c. **PsycINFO**
d. **ISI Proceedings**

Answer: b. BIOSIS Preview
Explanation: BIOSIS Preview provides access to literature in **biomedical and life sciences** and is part of the **hosted contents** in the **ISI Web of Knowledge**.

Q831. What is the primary purpose of an **index** in information sources?
a. To list the authors of all publications
b. To provide aids for locating specific information in a document
c. To summarize the document's content
d. To catalog books in a library

Answer: b. To provide aids for locating specific information in a document
Explanation: The primary purpose of an **index** is to help locate specific information by providing systematic access to **authors, topics**, or **keywords** in documents.

Q832. Which type of **index** associates an author's name with the page number or entry number in a document?
a. **Corporate Author Index**
b. **Personnel Index**
c. **Author Index**
d. **Report Number Index**

Answer: c. Author Index
Explanation: The **Author Index** is one of the most common indexes found in information sources, associating the **author's name** with the **page number** or **entry number**.

Q833. Which type of **index** is used for locating documents produced by corporate bodies such as institutions and organizations?
a. **Personnel Index**
b. **Corporate Author Index**
c. **Author Affiliation Index**
d. **Bibliographical Index**

Answer: b. Corporate Author Index
Explanation: The **Corporate Author Index** is used to locate documents such as **technical reports**, **standards**, and **patents** produced by **corporate bodies** like institutions and organizations.

Q834. Which type of **index** helps researchers identify others working in similar or related fields by linking authors to their institutional affiliations?
a. **Author Index**
b. **Author Affiliation Index**
c. **Corporate Author Index**
d. **Personnel Index**

Answer: b. Author Affiliation Index
Explanation: The **Author Affiliation Index** is designed to help researchers find others working in similar or related fields by linking them to their **institutional affiliations**.

Q835. What is the **Personnel Index** typically used for?
a. To provide citations for research projects
b. To list the names and contact information of researchers in directories
c. To link authors with their published articles
d. To organize books by authors' names

Answer: b. To list the names and contact information of researchers in directories
Explanation: The **Personnel Index** is used to list **names**, **designations**, and **addresses** of researchers, often in directories of research institutions or projects.

Q836. Which of the following is an example of a publication that may provide a **Personnel Index**?
a. **Science Citation Index**
b. **Commonwealth Universities Yearbook**
c. **Current Contents**
d. **Journal Citation Reports**

Answer: b. Commonwealth Universities Yearbook
Explanation: The **Commonwealth Universities Yearbook** is an example of a publication that provides a **Personnel Index**.

Q837. Which type of **index** is used to locate a specific report or document by its number, such as a **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre report**?
a. **Report Number Index**
b. **Abstract Number Index**
c. **Volume Number Index**
d. **Author Index**

Answer: a. Report Number Index
Explanation: The **Report Number Index** helps locate specific **reports** or **documents** by their **unique report numbers**.

Q838. Which of the following indexes is typically included in the **Science Citation Index** and **Social Science Citation Index** to track current developments?
a. **Report Number Index**
b. **Corporate Author Index**
c. **Author Affiliation Index**
d. **Personnel Index**

Answer: c. Author Affiliation Index
Explanation: The **Author Affiliation Index** is included in the **Science Citation Index** and **Social Science Citation Index** to track **current developments** by linking authors to their institutional affiliations.

Q839. What is the primary function of a **subject index** in a document?
a. To list the authors of the document
b. To organize the document by the page number
c. To provide a key to the **thought contents** of the document
d. To track the publishing history of the document

Answer: c. To provide a key to the thought contents of the document
Explanation: A **subject index** is designed to provide an organized way of locating information related to the **key ideas** or **topics** within a document.

Q840. Which of the following is a **type of subject indexing** used to ensure correct retrieval of relevant documents?
a. **Author Index**
b. **Bibliographical Index**
c. **PRECIS**
d. **Personnel Index**

Answer: c. PRECIS
Explanation: PRECIS (Pre-Indexed Content Retrieval) is one of the types of **subject indexing** that ensures **correct retrieval** of relevant documents based on their subject content.

Q841. The **CAS Registry System** is primarily used for indexing which type of data?
a. **Biological substances**
b. **Chemical substances**
c. **Engineering standards**
d. **Medical journals**

Answer: b. Chemical substances
Explanation: The **CAS Registry System** is used to index **chemical substances** by assigning them a unique **CAS Registry Number** to identify their **molecular structure**.

Q842. In the **BASIC (Biological Abstracts Subjects in Context)** indexing system, what is the primary feature of the index?
a. It uses a **full-text search** approach
b. It is divided into **three columns**
c. It categorizes documents based on **bibliographical details**
d. It focuses on **author names**

Answer: b. It is divided into three columns
Explanation: The **BASIC** index is a **KWIC (Key Word in Context)** index divided into **three columns**, which helps organize the subject content of **biological abstracts**.

Q843. Which of the following is a key feature of the **Biosystematic Index**?
a. It lists **authors** along with their contributions
b. It includes **taxonomic categories** and abstract counts
c. It links **chemical structures** with **molecular data**
d. It focuses on **medical research**

Answer: b. It includes taxonomic categories and abstract counts
Explanation: The **Biosystematic Index** lists **taxonomic categories** and provides the **number of abstracts** published in a specific **issue** or **volume**.

Q844. The **CAS Registry Number** is used primarily to link **molecular structures** with which of the following?
a. **Author names**
b. **Chemical reactions**
c. **CA index name and other data**
d. **Scientific citations**

Answer: c. CA index name and other data
Explanation: The **CAS Registry Number** is used to link **molecular structures** with the **CA index name** and other related **chemical data**.

Q845. Which indexing system is an example of a **KWIC** (Key Word in Context) index used in **biological sciences**?
a. **CAS Registry Number**
b. **BASIC**

c. **PRECIS**
d. **Author Affiliation Index**

Answer: b. BASIC
Explanation: BASIC (Biological Abstracts Subjects in Context) is a **KWIC** indexing system used to index biological literature.

Q846. Which of the following indexing systems focuses on listing **taxonomic categories**?
a. **Biosystematic Index**
b. **Author Index**
c. **Corporate Author Index**
d. **Personnel Index**

Answer: a. Biosystematic Index
Explanation: The **Biosystematic Index** focuses on listing **taxonomic categories** and is used in the context of biological research.

Q847. What is the primary characteristic of a **Permuterm Subject Index**?
a. It organizes documents by **author name**
b. It lists **subject terms** in alphabetical order
c. It is a **permuted index** combining all possible variations of subject terms
d. It focuses only on **technical reports**

Answer: c. It is a permuted index combining all possible variations of subject terms
Explanation: A **Permuterm Subject Index** lists all **possible variations** or **permutations** of subject terms to ensure comprehensive document retrieval.

Q848. The **Patent Index** of Chemical Abstracts is an alphabetical listing of what?
a. **Authors** in chemical research
b. **Chemical compounds**
c. **Patent offices** and their patents in numerical order
d. **Technical reports**

Answer: c. Patent offices and their patents in numerical order
Explanation: The **Patent Index** organizes **patents** by **country** and then by **ascending patent number**.

Q849. Which type of document is primarily covered by an **Index to Technical Reports**?
a. **Conference documents**
b. **Research articles**
c. **Patents**
d. **Technical reports** in fields like nuclear and space science

Answer: d. Technical reports in fields like nuclear and space science
Explanation: An **Index to Technical Reports** covers important documents in fields such as **nuclear, space**, and **defense science**.

Q850. What is the function of the **ISSN Index**?
a. To identify **patents**
b. To assign a unique **serial number** to each publication
c. To catalog **conference proceedings**
d. To track **research citations**

Answer: b. To assign a unique serial number to each publication
Explanation: The **ISSN Index** is used to assign a unique **International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)** to **serial publications** for accurate identification.

Q851. Which type of publication commonly uses a **Place Index**?
a. **Research articles**
b. **Atlases, gazetteers, and railway timetables**
c. **Chemical abstracts**
d. **Technical reports**

Answer: b. Atlases, gazetteers, and railway timetables
Explanation: A **Place Index** is used in **geographical** publications like **atlases** and **gazetteers** to index locations.

Q852. Where would you most likely find an **Abbreviations Index**?
a. In **chronological records**

b. In **directories, yearbooks, or chemical abstracts**
c. In **patent indexes**
d. In **biographical databases**

Answer: b. In directories, yearbooks, or chemical abstracts
Explanation: An **Abbreviations Index** is used in **directories**, **yearbooks**, and resources like **Chemical Abstracts** to provide the expanded form of abbreviations.

Q853. A **Chronological Index** is most commonly found in which type of publication?
a. **Biographies**
b. **Historical publications** and **directories**
c. **Scientific journals**
d. **Patent catalogs**

Answer: b. Historical publications and directories
Explanation: A **Chronological Index** is typically found in **historical documents** or **directories**, organizing information by **time periods** or **dates**.

Q854. What is the primary purpose of the **Book Review Index**?
a. To provide detailed **summaries** of books
b. To index **reviews** of books published in over 500 periodicals
c. To provide **bibliographic details** of all books
d. To list **only the latest books**

Answer: b. To index reviews of books published in over 500 periodicals
Explanation: The **Book Review Index** indexes reviews of books from over **500 periodicals** and is published bimonthly.

Q855. Which of the following is **NOT** typically included in the **Book Review Digest**?
a. Excerpts of **reviews**
b. Reviews of **fiction and non-fiction**
c. Detailed **biographies** of authors
d. Reviews of both **adult and juvenile literature**

Answer: c. Detailed biographies of authors
Explanation: The **Book Review Digest** includes **excerpts of reviews** for **fiction and non-fiction**, but does not focus on **biographies** of authors.

Q856. The **Book Review Digest** is published by which organization?
a. **Gale Research**
b. **H.W. Wilson**
c. **Thomson Reuters**
d. **Elsevier**

Answer: b. H.W. Wilson
Explanation: The **Book Review Digest** has been published by **H.W. Wilson** since 1907 and is available in both print and digital formats.

Q857. What is the primary role of a **Reference Librarian**?
a. To **catalogue** all library materials
b. To handle **reference inquiries** and guide users to appropriate information sources
c. To **conduct** research projects
d. To manage **subscriptions** for databases

Answer: b. To handle reference inquiries and guide users to appropriate information sources
Explanation: A **Reference Librarian** assists users in **retrieving information** from various **reference sources**, using their extensive knowledge of these resources.

Q858. Which of the following sources would a **reference librarian** typically use to help locate information?
a. **Abstracting and indexing services**
b. **Author biographies**
c. **Cataloguing systems**
d. **Research articles**

Answer: a. Abstracting and indexing services
Explanation: Abstracting and indexing services are crucial tools for **reference librarians** to assist users in **locating information** quickly.

Q859. How often is the **Book Review Digest** published?
a. **Annually**
b. **Quarterly**
c. **Bimonthly**
d. **Monthly**

Answer: d. Monthly
Explanation: The **Book Review Digest** is published on a **monthly** basis, with **quarterly and annual cumulative volumes**.

UNIT 14

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS

Q860. Who is responsible for the administration of a library?
a. **Cataloguer**
b. **Library Administrator**
c. **Indexer**
d. **Classifier**

Answer: b. Library Administrator
Explanation: The **library administrator** is responsible for the overall administration of a library, including overseeing staff, resources, and library operations.

Q861. What is the primary role of a **classifier** in a library?
a. To design a **classification scheme**
b. To classify books based on their **subject**
c. To catalogue **document details**
d. To assist users in **locating information**

Answer: b. To classify books based on their subject
Explanation: A **classifier** classifies books using a classification scheme, such as Dewey Decimal Classification, to organize books by subject.

Q862. What is the key responsibility of a **cataloguer**?
a. To **classify** books
b. To **design** cataloguing schemes
c. To catalogue **document details** like title, author, and ISBN
d. To design **subject indexes**

Answer: c. To catalogue document details like title, author, and ISBN
Explanation: A **cataloguer** gathers and organizes bibliographic information for library materials such as titles, authors, editions, and ISBNs.

Q863. Who is responsible for creating a **classification scheme** for organizing subjects in a library?
a. **Cataloguer**
b. **Classifier**
c. **Classificationist**
d. **Indexer**

Answer: c. Classificationist
Explanation: A **classificationist** designs and develops classification schemes, like Dewey Decimal Classification or subject-specific schemes.

Q864. What is the main task of an **indexer** in the context of libraries?
a. To **create bibliographies**
b. To **classify books**
c. To create **indexes** that help locate information
d. To manage **library operations**

Answer: c. To create indexes that help locate information
Explanation: An **indexer** creates indexes to help users locate information by author, title, subject, or other relevant terms.

Q865. Which of the following roles is primarily concerned with **teaching library and information science**?
a. **Content Developer**
b. **Librametrician**
c. **Bibliographer**
d. **Library and Information Science Teacher**

Answer: d. Library and Information Science Teacher
Explanation: A **library and information science teacher** educates students in the field of library science and often writes textbooks or guides research.

Q866. Who is responsible for **designing a thesaurus** in library science?
a. **Bibliometrician**
b. **Librametrician**
c. **Thesaurus Designer**
d. **Cataloguer**

Answer: c. Thesaurus Designer
Explanation: A **thesaurus designer** creates and organizes a thesaurus, a tool that helps in the precise retrieval of information.

Q867. What does a **bibliographer** do in the context of libraries?
a. **Designs** classification schemes
b. **Creates bibliographies** to provide access to literature on specific subjects
c. **Measures library activities**
d. **Develops content** for digital platforms

Answer: b. Creates bibliographies to provide access to literature on specific subjects
Explanation: A **bibliographer** compiles bibliographies, which list relevant resources for specific topics.

Q868. What does a **librametrician** specialize in?
a. **Designing bibliographies**
b. **Measuring library activities, collections, and personnel**
c. **Creating indexes**
d. **Classifying books**

Answer: b. Measuring library activities, collections, and personnel
Explanation: A **librametrician** applies **librametrics** to assess various aspects of library operations, including collections and staffing.

Q869. What is the focus of a **bibliometrician**?
a. **Analyzing library operations**
b. **Measuring and analyzing bibliographic data** using mathematical and statistical techniques
c. **Designing thesauri**
d. **Cataloguing and classifying books**

Answer: b. Measuring and analyzing bibliographic data using mathematical and statistical techniques
Explanation: A **bibliometrician** focuses on using **mathematical and statistical methods** to analyze and measure bibliographic data such as citations, authorship, and publications.

Q870. What does a **content developer** do in the context of library and information science?
a. **Catalogues books**
b. **Creates, designs, and deploys content** for digital platforms
c. **Designs classification systems**
d. **Creates bibliographies**

Answer: b. Creates, designs, and deploys content for digital platforms
Explanation: A **content developer** designs and develops multimedia content, such as text, sound, and images, for online platforms and digital spaces.

UNIT 15

INFORMATION INTERMEDIARIES

Q871. Who are considered **information generators**?
a. Journalists and reporters
b. Policemen and detectives
c. Researchers, inventors, and scientists
d. Bibliographers and lexicographers

Answer: c. Researchers, inventors, and scientists
Explanation: Information generators include individuals like researchers, inventors, and scientists who create new information through

their work, such as conducting experiments or generating new ideas.

Q872. What is the primary task of **information gatherers**?
a. **Designing experiments**
b. **Conducting surveys**
c. **Collecting existing information** from various sources
d. **Creating new findings**

Answer: c. Collecting existing information from various sources
Explanation: Information gatherers are responsible for collecting, compiling, or reporting information from different sources, such as journalists, correspondents, or detectives.

Q873. What is the role of a **correspondent** in the field of journalism?
a. To **create new information**
b. To **gather, report, and contribute news**
c. To **investigate corruption**
d. To **compile bibliographies**

Answer: b. To gather, report, and contribute news
Explanation: A **correspondent** is employed to gather and report news, articles, and other relevant information for news agencies or periodicals.

Q874. What is the focus of **investigative journalism**?
a. **Reporting general news**
b. **Unearthing malpractices and corruption**
c. **Gathering public opinion**
d. **Writing fiction stories**

Answer: b. Unearthing malpractices and corruption
Explanation: Investigative journalism involves in-depth research to uncover and report on issues such as corruption, malpractices, or social injustices.

Q875. Who among the following is a **compiler of information**?
a. **Journalist**
b. **Lexicographer**
c. **Scientist**
d. **Researcher**

Answer: b. Lexicographer
Explanation: A **lexicographer** is a professional who gathers words and phrases from both written and spoken sources to compile dictionaries.

Q876. What does an **encyclopaedist** do?
a. **Writes reviews of books**
b. **Compiles detailed articles on a variety of subjects**
c. **Gathers bibliographical data**
d. **Creates new scientific theories**

Answer: b. Compiles detailed articles on a variety of subjects
Explanation: An **encyclopaedist** compiles and writes comprehensive articles on various subjects, often for encyclopedias, requiring a significant amount of time and effort.

Q877. What is the role of a **reviewer** in information gathering?
a. To **create new theories**
b. To **author critical reviews** and assessments of literature
c. To **compile words and phrases**
d. To **investigate corruption**

Answer: b. To author critical reviews and assessments of literature
Explanation: A **reviewer** is responsible for writing critical or state-of-the-art reviews of various documents, such as books or articles, providing in-depth analysis.

Q878. What is the first step of a **lexicographer** in compiling a dictionary?
a. **Writing articles**
b. **Recording meanings of words**
c. **Designing a classification system**

d. **Collecting words and phrases from various sources**

Answer: d. Collecting words and phrases from various sources
Explanation: A **lexicographer** gathers words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs from both written and spoken sources as the first step in creating a dictionary.

Q879. Which of the following best describes the role of a **bibliographer**?
a. **Designing classification schemes**
b. **Writing encyclopedic articles**
c. **Gathering and compiling bibliographical data**
d. **Reporting on news and events**

Answer: c. Gathering and compiling bibliographical data
Explanation: A **bibliographer** collects bibliographical information about documents and prepares standard entries for them, which is essential for creating bibliographies.

Q880. Who compiles information from multiple sources to create **reviews** in libraries or publications?
a. **Investigative journalist**
b. **Encyclopaedist**
c. **Reviewer**
d. **Compiler**

Answer: c. Reviewer
Explanation: A **reviewer** compiles and writes detailed and critical reviews of materials, such as books or research, offering insight and analysis.

Q881. What is the primary function of **information intermediaries**?
a. To **design technologies**
b. To **provide quick and adequate information** to users
c. To **create new information**
d. To **analyze data and information only**

Answer: b. To provide quick and adequate information to users
Explanation: Information intermediaries are primarily responsible for ensuring that users receive the right information quickly and efficiently.

Q882. Which of the following is NOT a principal function of **information intermediaries**?
a. **Searching data and information**
b. **Analyzing data and consolidating them**
c. **Disseminating information** in a required form
d. **Designing new information technologies**

Answer: d. Designing new information technologies
Explanation: Information intermediaries focus on searching, analyzing, and disseminating existing information, not creating new technologies.

Q883. Who are considered **informal types of information intermediaries**?
a. **Information brokers**
b. **Invisible colleges, extension workers, social workers**
c. **Online vendors**
d. **Consultants**

Answer: b. Invisible colleges, extension workers, social workers
Explanation: Informal types of **information intermediaries** include individuals like extension workers and social workers who provide information in their specific communities or contexts.

Q884. What does an **information broker** do?
a. **Designs search engines**
b. **Provides information services for a fee**
c. **Develops new technologies**
d. **Distributes online content**

Answer: b. Provides information services for a fee
Explanation: Information brokers are

individuals or firms who offer information services for a fee, helping clients with information retrieval and other needs.

Q885. What type of activities do **information brokers** generally perform?
a. **Handling day-to-day information needs requiring less than two hours of search time**
b. **Advising on technology strategies**
c. **Developing new databases**
d. **Creating specialized knowledge for organizations**

Answer: a. Handling day-to-day information needs requiring less than two hours of search time
Explanation: Information brokers typically handle routine information needs that require short amounts of time to search and gather relevant details.

Q886. What is the role of an **information consultant**?
a. To **design search algorithms**
b. To **provide expert advice and review technologies** for clients
c. To **develop online content for websites**
d. To **create and sell information products**

Answer: b. To provide expert advice and review technologies for clients
Explanation: Information consultants are specialists who offer expert advice and evaluations, particularly on technological matters for their clients.

Q887. In which area have **information intermediaries** flourished in recent years?
a. **Content development**
b. **Computer-based information retrieval services**
c. **Data encryption**
d. **Offline information distribution**

Answer: b. Computer-based information retrieval services
Explanation: Information intermediaries have seen significant growth in providing computer-based information retrieval services, assisting in efficient data searches.

Q888. Who are **technological gatekeepers** in the context of information intermediaries?
a. **Individuals who design search engines**
b. **Consultants who provide expert advice**
c. **People consulted for information and who act as a link between internal users and external information sources**
d. **Firms that sell information for a fee**

Answer: c. People consulted for information and who act as a link between internal users and external information sources
Explanation: Technological gatekeepers are individuals within organizations who connect internal users with external sources of information, often being the first point of contact for information retrieval.

Q889. What are **Invisible Colleges**?
a. **Formal educational institutions**
b. **Non-profit making organizations** that exchange information informally
c. **Professional organizations for information brokers**
d. **Research labs that specialize in information retrieval**

Answer: b. Non-profit making organizations that exchange information informally
Explanation: Invisible colleges are informal groups of individuals who exchange ideas and information for academic or professional purposes without any formal structure.

Q890. What is the primary function of an **Extension Worker**?
a. To **create new information systems**
b. To **collect, assimilate, and repackage information** for users in villages and towns
c. To **train others to design expert systems**
d. To **create farming tools and technology**

Answer: b. To collect, assimilate, and repackage information for users in villages and towns
Explanation: Extension workers play a key role in gathering and adapting information, especially in rural areas, to help improve agricultural productivity and address local needs.

Q891. What is the role of **Expert Systems**?
a. To **replace human experts in all fields**
b. To **represent knowledge and apply expertise to solve problems**
c. To **store general information for easy access**
d. To **distribute information through databases**

Answer: b. To represent knowledge and apply expertise to solve problems
Explanation: Expert systems are designed to apply knowledge and expertise to solve problems, particularly in specialized fields, by mimicking human expert decision-making.

Q892. Which of the following is an example of an **Internet-based Expert System**?
a. **The Coatings Guide Expert System (CAGE)**
b. **Encyclopedia Britannica Online**
c. **Google Search Engine**
d. **Wikipedia**

Answer: a. The Coatings Guide Expert System (CAGE)
Explanation: CAGE is an example of an expert system that helps industrial users select the least hazardous appropriate paint or coating based on expert knowledge.

Q893. What is the purpose of the **Expert Systems for Thermodynamics (TEST)**?
a. To **identify field specimens in agriculture**
b. To **help students and engineers solve problems in thermodynamics**
c. To **assist in online information retrieval for the manufacturing industry**
d. To **provide a guide for medical diagnostics**

Answer: b. To help students and engineers solve problems in thermodynamics
Explanation: TEST is an expert system designed to assist students and professionals in solving thermodynamics problems.

Q894. Which expert system helps in identifying amphibians and reptiles in Pennsylvania?
a. **The Expert Systems for Thermodynamics (TEST)**
b. **The Coatings Guide Expert System (CAGE)**
c. **The Reptile Identification Helper (RIH)**
d. **The Agricultural Expert System (AES)**

Answer: c. The Reptile Identification Helper (RIH)
Explanation: RIH is an expert system designed to aid in the identification of reptiles and amphibians, particularly as part of the Pennsylvania Herpetological Atlas project.

UNIT 16

DATABASE DESIGNERS AND MANAGERS

Q895. How does William S. Davis define an **Information System**?
a. A **set of hardware and software** components intended for efficient communication
b. A **set of interrelated components** designed to process and deliver data to users at the right time
c. A **single computer** designed for information storage and retrieval
d. A **large database** used to store data for decision-making

Answer: b. A set of interrelated components designed to process and deliver data to users at the right time
Explanation: According to **William S. Davis**, an information system includes various components working together to ensure timely and accurate delivery of data and information.

Q896. What is a **Database**?
a. A **single file containing random data**

b. An **organized body of related information** stored in a medium that can be accessed by a computer
c. A **series of connected computers** for real-time data processing
d. A **large collection of unstructured data**

Answer: b. An organized body of related information stored in a medium that can be accessed by a computer
Explanation: A **database** is an organized collection of data stored in a way that allows for efficient access, updates, and queries.

Q897. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of **Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)**?
a. **Oracle**
b. **SQLServer**
c. **GemStone**
d. **Access**

Answer: c. GemStone
Explanation: GemStone is an example of an **Object-Oriented Database Management System (OODBMS)**, while **Oracle**, **SQLServer**, and **Access** are RDBMS examples.

Q898. Who developed the **Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)**?
a. **E. F. Codd** at IBM San Jose Research Laboratory
b. **Kim** in 1991
c. **Stonebraker** and others in 1990
d. **William S. Davis**

Answer: a. E. F. Codd at IBM San Jose Research Laboratory
Explanation: The **RDBMS** was developed by **E. F. Codd** based on the **relational data model**, which uses tables to represent data and relationships.

Q899. What does the **Object-Oriented Database Management System (OODBMS)** support?
a. **Persistent and sharable objects** based on object-oriented principles
b. **Data in tables** with rows and columns
c. **Relational data structures** with strict data type constraints
d. **Hybrid object and relational data**

Answer: a. Persistent and sharable objects based on object-oriented principles
Explanation: OODBMS is based on object-oriented principles, storing data as objects that can be shared and persist over time.

Q900. What is the **Object-Relational Database Management System (ORDBMS)**?
a. A **hybrid of RDBMS and OODBMS** that allows richer object structures in relational databases
b. A **purely relational database** system that uses complex algorithms
c. A **system solely for object-oriented databases**
d. A **new type of database** used exclusively for web applications

Answer: a. A hybrid of RDBMS and OODBMS that allows richer object structures in relational databases
Explanation: ORDBMS is a combination of **RDBMS** and **OODBMS**, enabling richer object structures within a relational database while maintaining the consistency of the relational model.

Q901. Which of the following is an example of an **Object-Relational Database Management System (ORDBMS)**?
a. **Jasmine**
b. **Oracle 8i**
c. **GemStone**
d. **O2**

Answer: b. Oracle 8i
Explanation: Oracle 8i is an example of an **ORDBMS**, combining relational and object-oriented capabilities.

Q902. What are the **four phases of database development**?
a. **Planning Phase, Design Phase, Testing Phase,**

Operational Phase
b. **Definition Phase, Construction Phase, Implementation Phase, Operational Phase**
c. **Analysis Phase, Construction Phase, Deployment Phase, Review Phase**
d. **Design Phase, Development Phase, Deployment Phase, Operational Phase**

Answer: b. Definition Phase, Construction Phase, Implementation Phase, Operational Phase
Explanation: The **four phases** of database development include: **Definition Phase**, **Construction Phase**, **Implementation Phase**, and **Operational Phase**.

Q903. What does **Benchmarking** refer to in the context of database development?
a. **The process of testing the efficiency of a database system**
b. **Identifying and adopting outstanding practices from reputable sources to improve performance**
c. **The process of implementing and managing databases**
d. **Analyzing data from different sources to create a standard format**

Answer: b. Identifying and adopting outstanding practices from reputable sources to improve performance
Explanation: Benchmarking involves identifying and adopting best practices from trusted sources to enhance performance, process efficiency, and user satisfaction.

Q904. Which type of documentation provides **support for programming activities** in database development?
a. **User Documentation**
b. **System Documentation**
c. **Development Documentation**
d. **Process Documentation**

Answer: c. Development Documentation
Explanation: Development Documentation supports programming activities and helps in creating the necessary computer programs for database development.

Q905. What is the purpose of **User Documentation** in database systems?
a. **To guide and support novice and experienced users**
b. **To document the programming process of the system**
c. **To manage and monitor the database environment**
d. **To ensure the database is up-to-date with software updates**

Answer: a. To guide and support novice and experienced users
Explanation: User Documentation provides instructions and guidance for users, whether novice or experienced, on how to interact with and utilize the database system effectively.

Q906. Which phase of database development involves the actual creation and construction of the database system?
a. **Definition Phase**
b. **Construction Phase**
c. **Implementation Phase**
d. **Operational Phase**

Answer: b. Construction Phase
Explanation: The **Construction Phase** is where the actual creation and coding of the database system take place, including building the database structure, forms, reports, and queries.

UNIT 17

DATABASE INTERMEDIARIES

Q907. Who is responsible for the **technical operations of all databases in an organization**?
a. **Information Intermediary**
b. **Database Administrator (DBA)**
c. **Data Scientist**
d. **Systems Analyst**

Answer: b. Database Administrator (DBA)
Explanation: A **Database Administrator (DBA)** is an information technology expert responsible for managing and ensuring the smooth operation of all databases within an organization.

Q908. Which of the following is NOT a **step in conducting a database search**?
a. **Logging on**
b. **Executing the search**
c. **Downloading the relevant items**
d. **Creating a database backup**

Answer: d. Creating a database backup
Explanation: The steps in conducting a database search include **logging on**, **executing the search**, **downloading relevant items**, and **logging off**. **Creating a database backup** is not part of the search process.

Q909. What is the first step in the **information search process**?
a. **Executing the search**
b. **Logging on**
c. **Pre-search counselling**
d. **Follow-up**

Answer: c. Pre-search counselling
Explanation: The **Pre-search counselling** is the first step in the information search process, where the information needs are discussed, and the search strategy is prepared.

Q910. Which of the following activities is performed during the **search strategy** step?
a. **Downloading the relevant items**
b. **Formulating a plan to search based on the database's unique characteristics**
c. **Logging off**
d. **Pre-search counselling**

Answer: b. Formulating a plan to search based on the database's unique characteristics
Explanation: During the **search strategy** step, the search plan is formulated considering the database's unique characteristics to ensure an effective search.

Q911. What is the last step in the **conducting the database search process**?
a. **Logging on**
b. **Executing the search**
c. **Downloading the relevant items**
d. **Logging off**

Answer: d. Logging off
Explanation: Logging off is the final step in the database search process, marking the end of the search session after relevant items have been downloaded.

UNIT 18

MEDIA PERSONS

Q912. What is the **primary function** of the **print media**, especially daily newspapers?
a. **To entertain the public**
b. **To inform, influence, and shape public opinions**
c. **To promote advertising**
d. **To focus on regional events**

Answer: b. To inform, influence, and shape public opinions
Explanation: The primary function of print media, especially daily newspapers, is to **inform, influence, and shape public opinions** on major issues of public importance.

Q913. What is one of the major goals of **advertisers**?
a. **To conduct media planning**
b. **To help market their products and services**
c. **To create advertisements**
d. **To execute advertising campaigns**

Answer: b. To help market their products and services
Explanation: Advertisers use advertising as a tool to **market their products and services**, aiming to reach their target audience and promote their offerings.

Q914. What do **advertising agencies** specialize in?
a. **Creating newspapers**
b. **Planning and executing advertising campaigns**
c. **Designing newspaper layouts**
d. **Writing articles for print media**

Answer: b. Planning and executing advertising campaigns
Explanation: Advertising agencies specialize in planning and executing advertising campaigns, which include the creation of advertisements, media planning, and research.

Q915. What is a key revenue source for **advertising media**?
a. **Subscription fees**
b. **Advertising revenue**
c. **Selling newspaper space**
d. **Government funding**

Answer: b. Advertising revenue
Explanation: Advertising media depend on **advertising revenue**, as they carry advertisements to consumers in exchange for financial compensation.

Q916. Why do **daily newspapers** often publish in different editions in multiple cities?
a. **To focus on national issues**
b. **To promote local advertisers**
c. **To focus on regional news, events, and activities**
d. **To increase subscription rates**

Answer: c. To focus on regional news, events, and activities
Explanation: Many **daily newspapers** publish in different editions to cater to **regional news, events, and activities**, making their content more relevant to local readers.

UNIT 19

INTELLIGENT AGENTS

Q917. What is the **primary purpose** of **intelligent agents**?
a. **To replace human beings in all tasks**
b. **To provide intelligent inputs to human beings for better performance**
c. **To create internet-based systems**
d. **To monitor network security**

Answer: b. To provide intelligent inputs to human beings for better performance
Explanation: Intelligent agents are smart software programs that assist humans by providing **intelligent inputs**, helping them perform tasks more effectively.

Q918. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the five main types of **Internet agents**?
a. **E-mail agents**
b. **Web browsing agents**
c. **Information agents**
d. **Network monitoring agents**

Answer: d. Network monitoring agents
Explanation: The five main types of **Internet agents** are **E-mail agents, Web browsing agents, Information agents, FAQ agents,** and **Data mining agents**. **Network monitoring agents** are not listed as one of the main types.

Q919. What is the primary function of **E-mail agents**?
a. **To monitor Internet traffic**
b. **To manage the user's e-mail**
c. **To mine data from emails**
d. **To filter spam**

Answer: b. To manage the user's e-mail
Explanation: E-mail agents are primarily designed to manage **the user's e-mail**, saving time when handling a large volume of emails.

Q920. What is the purpose of **Web browsing (WB) agents**?
a. **To block harmful websites**
b. **To improve the efficiency of Internet searches**

c. **To download files from the web**
d. **To organize web content**

Answer: b. To improve the efficiency of Internet searches
Explanation: Web browsing (WB) agents are designed to enhance the efficiency of Internet searching, helping users find information more quickly.

Q921. What is the difference between **Information Retrieval (IR) agents** and **Information Extraction (IE) agents**?
a. **IR agents perform searches, while IE agents organize data**
b. **IR agents provide documents, while IE agents extract specific information from documents**
c. **IR agents handle large datasets, while IE agents focus on individual files**
d. **IR agents use natural language processing, while IE agents do not**

Answer: b. IR agents provide documents, while IE agents extract specific information from documents
Explanation: IR agents search and provide a list of documents, while **IE agents** focus on extracting specific information from those documents.

Q922. What is the primary focus of **FAQ agents**?
a. **To perform advanced data analytics**
b. **To answer frequently asked questions from non-expert users**
c. **To assist in email management**
d. **To provide real-time web browsing recommendations**

Answer: b. To answer frequently asked questions from non-expert users
Explanation: FAQ agents are designed to help **non-expert users** by providing answers to frequently asked questions, using a natural language interface.

Q923. What is the process of **Web mining**?
a. **Collecting emails from users**
b. **Finding valuable items from large masses of data**
c. **Creating website content**
d. **Analyzing social media trends**

Answer: b. Finding valuable items from large masses of data
Explanation: Web mining is the process of extracting valuable insights or information from large amounts of data available on the Internet, similar to **data mining** in large databases.

Q924. What is a basic requirement for the functioning of **distributed agents**?
a. **Communication between agents**
b. **High processing power**
c. **Access to the same data source**
d. **Use of the same programming language**

Answer: a. Communication between agents
Explanation: For **distributed agents** to function properly, they need a **communication facility** to exchange data, coordinate actions, and share knowledge.

Q925. In a distributed environment, agents communicate via an **Agent Communication Language (ACL)**. Why is the standardization of ACLs important?
a. **To ensure data security**
b. **To ensure easy interoperability between agents**
c. **To reduce the size of messages**
d. **To speed up the learning process of agents**

Answer: b. To ensure easy interoperability between agents
Explanation: Standardized **Agent Communication Languages (ACLs)** are necessary to enable **easy interoperability** between agents, especially in federated environments.

Q926. What is one of the major shortcomings of **KQML**?
a. **It lacks precise semantics**

b. **It is too complex to use**
c. **It requires too much processing power**
d. **It only supports a single type of agent**

Answer: a. It lacks precise semantics
Explanation: One major limitation of **KQML** is that it **lacks precise semantics**, making it less effective in certain applications.

Q927. What is the primary goal of **ARCOL**, developed by French Telecom?
a. **To overcome the limitations of KQML**
b. **To create a programming language for agents**
c. **To speed up agent communication**
d. **To make communication secure**

Answer: a. To overcome the limitations of KQML
Explanation: ARCOL was developed to address the shortcomings of **KQML** and to incorporate **mental attitude logic** for precise semantics in agent communication.

Q928. Which organization is promoting and supporting the development of agent communication standards like **KQML** and **ARCOL**?
a. **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**
b. **Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA)**
c. **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**
d. **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**

Answer: b. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA)
Explanation: FIPA is an independent body that specializes in multi-agent systems and promotes the development of communication standards like **KQML** and **ARCOL**.

Q929. What are the three main parts of **KQML**?
a. **Protocol part, message part, content part**
b. **Communication part, message part, content part**
c. **Data part, control part, interface part**
d. **Message part, security part, content part**

Answer: b. Communication part, message part, content part
Explanation: KQML consists of three parts: **communication part**, which deals with protocols; **message part**, specifying performatives; and **content part**, which is the actual content of the message.

Q930. What is the primary characteristic of a **Mobile Agent (MA)**?
a. **Ability to operate only within a single host machine**
b. **Computational and navigational autonomy, capable of migrating across hosts**
c. **Performing tasks without interacting with other agents**
d. **Operating solely in a homogeneous network environment**

Answer: b. Computational and navigational autonomy, capable of migrating across hosts
Explanation: Mobile Agents (MA) are intelligent programs that can migrate between host machines in a heterogeneous network, having both computational and navigational autonomy.

Q931. What is the role of **Typed Message Agents (TMA)**?
a. **Performing process control tasks**
b. **Distributed computing using typed messages in an agent communication language**
c. **Learning from experience to improve decision making**
d. **Mediating between different types of communication networks**

Answer: b. Distributed computing using typed messages in an agent communication language
Explanation: Typed Message Agents (TMA) perform distributed computing using **typed messages** from an agent communication language like **KQML**.

Q932. Reactive Agents are mainly used in which of the following applications?

a. **Search engine optimization**
b. **Process control**
c. **E-commerce**
d. **Database management**

Answer: b. Process control
Explanation: Reactive Agents become active when an event occurs and are primarily used in **process control applications**, where they learn from experience and improve their perception and decision-making process.

Q933. What distinguishes **Hybrid Agents** from other types of intelligent agents?
a. **They perform a single function**
b. **They perform more than one agent function and may be considered Meta Agents**
c. **They only perform reactive tasks**
d. **They operate solely in a homogeneous network**

Answer: b. They perform more than one agent function and may be considered Meta Agents
Explanation: Hybrid Agents are capable of performing multiple agent functions and are considered **Meta Agents** due to their versatility.

Q934. Which of the following is NOT a type of **intelligent agent**?
a. **Internet Intelligent Agents**
b. **Distributed Intelligent Agents**
c. **Mobile Intelligent Agents**
d. **Offline Intelligent Agents**

Answer: d. Offline Intelligent Agents
Explanation: The text mentions **Internet**, **Distributed**, and **Mobile Intelligent Agents** as major classes of **intelligent agents** but does not mention **Offline Intelligent Agents**.

Q935. What does **ACL** stand for in the context of intelligent agents?
a. **Automated Communication Language**
b. **Agent Communication Language**
c. **Artificial Communication Language**
d. **Autonomous Communication Language**

Answer: b. Agent Communication Language
Explanation: ACL stands for **Agent Communication Language**, which is used by agents for communication in a multi-agent environment.

Q936. AOSE is a concept related to:
a. **Agent Oriented Software Engineering**
b. **Artificial Organization System Engineering**
c. **Advanced Online System Engineering**
d. **Agent Operating System Environment**

Answer: a. Agent Oriented Software Engineering
Explanation: AOSE refers to **Agent Oriented Software Engineering**, a framework used for designing and developing agent-based systems.

Q937. Which of the following describes **Collaborative Agents**?
a. **Agents that work independently without human interaction**
b. **Agents that help each other by providing the requested service**
c. **Agents that work together to achieve a common goal**
d. **Agents that perform tasks based on pre-programmed actions**

Answer: c. Agents that work together to achieve a common goal
Explanation: Collaborative Agents work together in coordination to accomplish a shared objective or goal.

Q938. Data Mining is the process of:
a. **Browsing the internet to find useful resources**
b. **Discovering hidden valuable information from databases**
c. **Searching for specific documents in a database**
d. **Retrieving documents from web sources**

Answer: b. Discovering hidden valuable information from databases
Explanation: Data Mining refers to the process of extracting valuable, hidden information from large datasets or databases.

Q939. FAQ stands for:
a. **Frequently Asked Questions**
b. **Frequently Answered Questions**
c. **Fast Automated Queries**
d. **File Archive Query**

Answer: a. Frequently Asked Questions
Explanation: FAQ stands for **Frequently Asked Questions**, a list of common questions and answers often found on websites.

Q940. Mobile Agents are capable of:
a. **Performing tasks on a single machine**
b. **Moving from machine to machine in a heterogeneous network environment**
c. **Only executing tasks on the Internet**
d. **Operating solely within a specific network**

Answer: b. Moving from machine to machine in a heterogeneous network environment
Explanation: Mobile Agents can migrate across different machines in a **heterogeneous network** and execute tasks autonomously on any machine.

Q941. Web Mining involves:
a. **Browsing websites for useful links**
b. **Scanning documents on websites and creating indexes**
c. **Discovering valuable information hidden within website contents**
d. **Managing online resources for information retrieval**

Answer: c. Discovering valuable information hidden within website contents
Explanation: Web Mining is the process of uncovering hidden valuable insights or patterns from the content on websites.

Q942. Which of the following defines **Interface Agents**?
a. **Agents that interact with external users to provide answers**
b. **Agents that perform the functions of a personal assistant to an office executive**
c. **Agents that execute tasks based on typed messages**
d. **Agents that provide responses to frequently asked questions**

Answer: b. Agents that perform the functions of a personal assistant to an office executive
Explanation: Interface Agents serve as personal assistants to office executives, aiding in routine tasks and decision-making.

Q943. The **Turing Test** is used to assess:
a. **The speed of a computer**
b. **The intelligence of a machine or software**
c. **The learning ability of an agent**
d. **The accuracy of a computer program**

Answer: b. The intelligence of a machine or software
Explanation: The **Turing Test**, devised by **Alan M. Turing**, evaluates whether a machine can exhibit behavior indistinguishable from that of a human in conversations.